

# Churchill in Canada, to Meet With FDR

Soviet Labor Calls  
For Second Front  
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## Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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### Elect Canadian Communist to Parliament

Frederick Rose, a leading Canadian Communist, became the first member of his party to be elected to the House of Commons yesterday when he won a by-election in the Cartier district of Montreal, over three other candidates.

Rose, until recently in hiding because of anti-Communist restrictions lifted last fall, defeated the Liberal Party Canadian Commonwealth Federation, and the quasi-fascist "Bloc Populaire" in a close race which is having wide repercussions throughout Canada.

### See 35,000 Vote In ALP Primary

Full primary results will appear in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

American Labor Party voters in four counties in New York City and in a few counties upstate went to the polls yesterday to choose members of the various county committees. In Richmond, as in most of the upstate counties, there was no county committee election this year.

It was estimated, before the polls closed last night, that some 35,000 to 45,000 of New York City's 180,000 enrolled ALP voters would cast their ballots in the primary contests.

In New York, Kings and Bronx counties, as well as in some of the upstate counties, there were bitter primary campaigns between slates backed by the Social-Democratic Federation, which controls the State Committee of the ALP, and slates, supported by progressives under the leadership of Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connelly, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the New York County ALP organization.

The campaign was one of the hottest in years, with the Social-Democratic forces, led by David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, throwing in tens of thousands of dollars for radio, mail, and newspaper advertisements. The single tactic used in the campaign by this group was red-baiting.

The Marcantonio-Connelly forces charged that Dubinsky and his Social-Democratic group was anti-Soviet, and was fundamentally opposed to the war policies of the Administration, as well as to the program of the labor movement. They also charged that Dubinsky had narrowed the ALP leadership to a partisan, Social-Democratic clique, and was deliberately excluding all other labor forces. They pledged to carry out the proposals of Sidney Hillman to unite and broaden the labor base of the ALP should they win the election.

Mayor LaGuardia was confined to bed in the afternoon with a bad chest cold. A registered member of the ALP, he did not vote in the primaries.

"I'll vote in bed," he said as he left City Hall.

The only other contests of any note in the primary elections were in a few assembly districts in New York County where insurgent Democrats under the leadership of Dennis Mahon and Philip J. Dunn challenged the leadership of County Leader Michael J. Kennedy. The only spots where the insurgents were conceded a chance to win were in the middle twelfth, the seventh, the ninth, and possibly the eleventh. Only the middle twelfth seemed certain for the insurgents, however.

Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

## Red Army 11 Miles From Kharkov; Allies Pound Retreating Nazis

### Cut Retreat of German Troops at Randazzo Pass

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 10 (UP).—By air, land and sea the Allies hammered home telling blows today against the Sicilian enemy whose surviving remnants were blowing down whole cliffsides in the path of advancing American and British armies in an effort to escape to Messina and across the bomb-lashed strait.

Steadily cutting down the perimeter of the Axis Sicilian triangle, the Americans on the north coast had driven four miles east of San Agata and were within five miles of Vape D'Orlando, while the Eighth Army straightened its eastern line by capturing Pedara, five miles inland from the port of Acireale.

In the area of Randazzo, road junction in the center of the line, the enemy was pressed hardest, however, as British troops driving north from Bronte joined forces with Americans moving east from Troina, throwing a solid Allied line across the German route of retreat into Randazzo Pass.

A considerable but as yet unestimated force of Germans was believed cut off to the west by the juncture and fierce fighting was reported under way at the entrance of the pass as German rear-guards strove to keep it open until they could untangle traffic jams resulting from the ceaseless Allied bombing of the Randazzo area.

POUND ENEMY ROADS  
Allied forces pounded the few remaining enemy roads from Randazzo and along the coast straight into Messina, where the main crossroads was blasted from low level by American Flying Fortresses in their first such role of the Sicilian campaign.

Other Allied planes winged over the two-mile strait to Italy through a heavy anti-aircraft barrage thrown up from both sides in day and night attacks on enemy small craft criss-crossing the waters to take off excess Axis troops and material. Some enemy forces were reported getting across, mostly at night, but at terrific cost.

British warships hurled new broadsides against the exposed coast road above Acireale and in the Taormina sector and heavy units of the U. S. Navy were standing off the north coast pumping shells into enemy positions around Cape D'Orlando.

The Germans meanwhile were resorting to wholesale demolitions. They were not only blowing up bridges but one of their favorite tactics, front reports said, was to plug dynamite sticks into overhanging crags so that an entire mountainside would come tumbling down on the roadways.

A naval communiqué disclosed that the landing of Seventh Army troops behind the German lines Sunday was effected near Terrenova, five miles southwest of Cape D'Orlando, and that it resulted in the taking of 1,200 prisoners, mostly Italians, in addition to 300 Germans previously reported.

### Polish Guerrillas Drive Nazis Out Of Entire Districts, Form New Army

BERNE, Aug. 10.—The districts of Lvov and Radom in southeastern Poland have been so thoroughly cleared of occupation forces by Polish guerrilla warfare that the Polish Workers Party projects the formation of a Polish Peoples Army there, according to the July 15th issue of its publication, just received here.

"The situation in the Lvov and Radom areas strongly resembles a country in the throes of an uprising," says the bulletin.

"As a result of the fighting, the rule of the occupation forces has been liquidated over a considerable part of territory, the local population has been freed from taxation, and the Polish guerrilla detachments are sole masters in these regions.

"This has never happened before. That is why it is

no longer a matter of ordinary guerrilla operations but of an insurrectionary struggle.

"The armed struggle on Polish soil was initiated by the Peoples Guards. Others followed suit. Fighting shoulder with the Peoples Guards in the forests of Lvov and Radom are now peasant battalions and other combatant groups.

#### PEOPLE'S ARMY

"The small groups and detachments of the guerrillas are developing into a great people's army which has in its ranks all those who with arms in hand are fighting for freedom.

"The task of the Polish people is to give this army organizational form, broaden its base, unite the separate fighting formations and groups into fighting units and

(Continued on Page 2)

### 30 Towns Taken In Advance on Bryansk Front

LONDON, Aug. 10 (UP).—Soviet forces closed in on Kharkov tonight in a frontal drive whose spearhead was reported only 11 miles away and in their great sweep behind the city sent tens of thousands of Germans pouring westward in retreat under merciless attack, abandoning war materials and in some sectors leaving bridges and roads intact in their haste.

A Soviet special communication reported advances up to 7½ miles on the Kharkov front and the capture of more than 70 towns and villages including Liptsi, 12½ miles northeast of Kharkov; Rogodnyanka, 13½ miles northwest of Kharkov, and Bolsho-Bobrik, only 13½ miles of the big German base of Sumy.

A tank-motorized infantry force which captured Kirivka, on the Kharkov-Sumy railroad, was only 12 miles east of the German base of Aktyris, 62 miles northwest of Kharkov.

In the drive on Bryansk, great bastion of the central front, the Red Army took the Kholmets railroad station 30 miles west of Orel, 16 miles east of Karachev and 44 miles east of Bryansk, the special communication said as recorded from the Moscow radio.

More than 30 towns and villages were captured in Tuesday's fighting on the Bryansk front, the special communication said.

Radio Moscow reported that the Germans were throwing away arms and equipment as they reeled westward from Kharkov.

German prisoners were quoted as saying that their units had lost up to half their men in a single day. It was evident that the German situation approached the desperate as the Red Army cut railroad after railroad, surrounded and wiped out demoralized garrisons and relentlessly pursued the retreating enemy with tank and plane.

### Italians Renew Peace Strikes

Italian demonstrations for immediate peace were reported again today in Milan and Bari, a coastal town in southwestern Italy, with Italian soldiers in Bari refusing to fire on the crowds.

In Milan, the demonstrations followed RAF bombardments, and large crowds were reported marching through the streets urging immediate peace and waving the satiric leaflets about Marshal Badoglio, dropped from Allied planes along with the bombs.

The refusal of Italian soldiers to fire on the people at Bari was reported by the Algiers radio, while the London radio reported the meetings at Milan.

At the same time, Swiss reports said that a meeting of the Italian chiefs of staff together with the German chief of staff, Wilhelm Keitel, and the Nazi foreign minister Von Ribbentrop had been concluded Monday afternoon at Verona.

All indications were that Badoglio still insisted on continuing the war.

ANTI-U. S. DRIVE  
At the same time, Badoglio dropped his minister of interior, Bruno Forcari, the Rome radio reported without explanation.

Swiss reports to United Press said that the expelled minister had objected to the continuation of martial law in Italy and the failure to keep the Italian people informed of the Verona conference.

The Rome radio continued its anti-American campaign yesterday, and sought to threaten the Allies with the fear of alleged Communist revolution in Italy, should the nation submit to unconditional surrender.

"What security can they (the Allies) draw from Europe" in the throes of revolution, permeated through and through by the Communist virus?" the radio asked.

### Looks for Troina Sniper



On the alert for Axis sharpshooters, Pvt. William Saleksi of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., keeps a sharp lookout as he passes a shattered house in the blasted city of Troina, Sicily. Saleksi and others move forward ahead of their units to discover and liquidate snipers left behind by retreating enemy forces.

### Mayor Reports Sharp Drop in Meat Supply

Mayor La Guardia declared yesterday that he had "bad news" concerning the meat supply for New Yorkers.

He said there was a 2,000,000-pound drop in this week's meat supply.

"I want to make it very clear," the Mayor said, "that we are working very closely with the Food Distribution Administration. They feel just as bad as I do about it. But the fact remains that there has been an appreciable drop at this time."

The Mayor urged that the problem of meat supply be equalized by allocation to geographic regions according to the needs of the population.

This plan, he said, is being studied in Washington.

### Chinese Repulse Foe at Hengkang

CHUNGKING, Aug. 10 (UP).—Japanese forces attempting to occupy Mengkang, highway center 40 miles north of Hong Kong, were repulsed with considerable losses.

### Reporter Finds Belgorod Dead City

By B. Balin

MOSCOW, Aug. 10.—Today we visited Belgorod, which at one time nestled amid blossoming orchards, hidden trees and white acadia. With throbbing hearts we crossed the Severn Donets and set foot on the black, charred soil of the liberated Soviet city.

On the same day the retreating Germans destroyed Orel and Belgorod; the German torchbearers

dashed through the streets of the two Russian cities, burning and blasting the buildings.

Belgorod, like Orel, is bleeding. But Belgorod presents an even more shocking and terrible picture, having been converted into a desert zone.

We entered the city from the direction of the blasted railway station, and the deeper we penetrated the Belgorod streets, the more ghastly the prevailing silence

seemed. The people—young, old and children—have been shipped by the Germans to an unknown destination. Rarely does a passer-by appear in the street. Belgorod is dead.

On July 29 the Germans began to ship the people into slavery. A yellowed announcement signed by the commander of the German army units reads:

"1. The population is to be sent to the rear.

"2. The evacuation is to begin on the morning of July 29, 1943.

"3. All orders must be carried out without fail. Those guilty of violating them will be severely punished."

Armed with police dogs the Germans chased the Russian civilians, driving them in the direction of Kharkov. The whole city was converted by them into a forbidden zone.

Our troops pass through the dead city urged on by one feeling—vengeance.

"Mr. Churchill was received on arrival by Mr. Mackenzie King and during his stay in Canada will be the guest of the Canadian government."

"Mr. Churchill will have discussions with Mr. Mackenzie King and later on will attend a conference with President Roosevelt and the combined Chiefs of Staffs of the United States and the United Kingdom."



# U. S. Yugoslavs Urge Support for Partisans

## Adamic Committee Maps United War Program

For the first time Americans of Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Bulgarian and Macedonian descent got together, through their respective organizations, in forming the United Committee of South-Slavic Americans at Cleveland last Saturday.

Louis Adamic, the author, made this statement upon returning yesterday from the Cleveland meeting. Mr. Adamic is president of the United Committee.

Full support to President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief for full and final victory is the first of nine points adopted by the Cleveland conference. Moral and masterful support was pledged to the National Liberation Army, the Partisans of Yugoslavia and the people's guerrillas in other Balkan countries.

A pledge to sell \$25,000,000 worth of war bonds in the third war loan drive to Americans of South Slavic ancestry was made by the United Committee, Mr. Adamic declared.

The Committee expressed its fear "that democracy is apt to encounter great difficulties in post-war Balkan countries unless it will have the intelligent and insistent support of democratic elements of the American population."

### SCORE REACTIONARIES

Then, criticizing the activities of certain people in collaboration with the Yugoslav government in exile, it said:

"On the other hand, the Committee knows that if reaction re-establishes itself in the South-Slavic and other Balkan lands, the inevitable backwash from it into the United States will—through a certain type of American citizen of Balkan origin—adversely affect democracy in America. We have had ample forebodings of this in the past two years when reactionary forces within the Yugoslav government-in-exile have created in the United States a propaganda machine employing unscrupulous, subversive methods to achieve divisive, undemocratic ends immediately in this country and later in post-war Yugoslavia.

"Determined to work against such divisive tactics and aims, the Committee condemns those ministers in the Yugoslav government in London, past and present, and those officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington who have been active in divisive propaganda not only in the United States but in the whole of the Western Hemisphere. But most especially it condemns that very small minority of American citizens of South-Slavic origin who have turned a few American immigrant organizations and newspapers into transmission belts for such undemocratic and anti-American propaganda."

### 10-POINT PROGRAM

The ten-point program which the Committee adopted, and which stresses in its tenth point close relations of the big members of the United Nations with the National Anti-Fascist Liberation Council of Yugoslavia, reads as follows:

"On this seventh day of August, 1943, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, the Committee sees the following as its functions:

"1. To support our President and Commander-in-Chief in the struggle for full and final victory.

"2. To get behind the United States Treasury's forthcoming war loan drive and help sell at least \$25,000,000 worth of bonds to Amer-

## New Crisis Hits Yugoslav Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 10 (UP).—The Yugoslav Government in Exile was reorganized today after King Peter accepted the resignation of Premier Milos Trifunovitch and his cabinet, formed barely six weeks ago.

Shortly after the mass resignation, King Peter designated Dr. Bozidar Puritch, former Yugoslav Ambassador to France, who immediately formed a new cabinet with himself as Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and acting Minister of War. Except for General Draza Mihailovitch, who will be asked to continue as Minister of War, Marine and Air, Puritch named two members of the Trifunovitch government to his cabinet.

The resignation of the Trifunovitch government followed a crisis on foreign policy which was understood to have reached a climax when King Peter presided over a meeting of Serb, Croat and Slovene representatives last Saturday.

Authoritative circles here understood that the cabinet split over the youthful king's insistence that Yugoslavia make a democratic declaration of foreign policy to the world before the cabinet carried out its decision, approved by Great Britain, to move the government to Cairo.



## 'Daily News' Smears Our Soviet Ally

In an editorial yesterday, "Rumors of Peace," the defeatist New York DAILY NEWS took its place once again with William Randolph Hearst in a big try at saving Hitler.

The forwarding of division in the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition is the device hit upon by the fifth column Patterson paper, just as it has become the campaign slogan lately of Hearst.

Millions of Soviet men and women have laid down their lives that the United Nations might live. Millions more are beating back our most venomous enemy with a tremendous loss of life. And yet, it is the Soviet Union—this ally which has saved the very existence of America from the assault of Hitlerism—which the shoddy fifth column sheet chiefly assails.

At that generous and able ally, the Patterson organ hurls the old falsehoods concocted by Hitler and his colleague Goebbels. With Hearst it tries to poison America's mind by hinting that the Soviet Union is out to "Communistize" Germany and Italy and is thus intent upon double-crossing America and Britain. But in the same breath, it casts aspersions, too, at our British ally. Nor does Patterson stop until, in editorial and accompanying cartoon, he has worked around to the old pro-Hitler slogan, "AMERICA FIRST," which did so much to betray America into the shame of Pearl Harbor.

Every day the discomfort of the Axis mounts, and the chances of United Nations' victory grow. It is evident that the full force of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, through a second front in Europe, would finish off Hitler in short order. It is at such a time that Hitler's political agents, the Hearsts, and Pattersons, spring into action in his behalf—through their desperate scheme to split the coalition. America cannot let them get away with this!

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## India Labor Urges Freedom of Gandhi

(This dispatch, dealing with one of the most important recent developments in India, was held up by the censor.)

BOMBAY, May 9 (Delayed).—The pro-United Nations forces within Indian labor won a resounding victory last week when the All-India Trades Union Congress, at its annual convention held in Nagpur, adopted by 424 votes to 192 a resolution demanding "the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and all other political prisoners, and the transfer of power to a National Government, so as to organize effective defense of the country against the Axis."

As a contribution to national unity, the resolution further urged "all patriotic parties to accept self-determination of nationalities, so that doubts and suspicions may be dispelled from our brethren of the Moslem League, and the path be opened for an irrefragable demand for National Government."

This resolution was adopted after the overwhelming defeat of a counter motion urging drastic "sanctions" against the British government if it failed at once to grant national government.

The opposition motion, according to Somnath Lahiri, proposer of the original resolution, "means a policy of struggle, strikes and sabotage against the British, disruption of national unity, and as such plays into the hands of the Japanese and Nazis, our deadliest enemies."

The adopted resolution also called upon the labor movements of Britain and the United States "to bring pressure on their governments to secure freedom for India."

Three hundred and nine delegates from 145 unions, representing 350,000 of the AITUC's 500,000 members, attended the convention from all parts of India.

More delegates would have been present, it was reported, had police restrictions been less severe. Open sessions of the convention were prohibited.

Thirty out of the 62 members of the AITUC general council are in jail, it was reported. S. A. Dange, president of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, was unanimously elected AITUC president in place of V. V. Giri, now in prison.

Dange himself was released from prison only last February, after mass pressure from members of his union. N. M. Joshi was unanimously re-elected AITUC general secretary.

Owing to a clause in the AITUC constitution which states that "political resolutions" are not binding unless they receive 75 per cent of the votes, Lahiri's resolution—despite its 69 per cent votes in favor—was not placed on the record.

Because of the same clause in the constitution, it was decided to withdraw a resolution calling for "greater production to meet the needs of the people and national defense" and praising the All-India Kisan Sabha (Peasant Union) for "increasing production of food for civilians and soldiers."

In the Resolutions Committee, this motion was opposed by certain AITUC leaders who argued that

transform its struggle into the struggle of the masses."

The Hitler SS and police in Lwow are circulating an appeal to the Polish people in which the occupiers admit their helplessness in the struggle against the guerrilla movement.

"The Bolshevik bandits are disturbing certain districts of the country," reads the appeal. "The authorities have repeatedly appealed to the public for help in the struggle against these gangs. However there were always people who maintained direct contact with them, turning a deaf ear to the warnings of the authorities."

"The German police have now decided to go over to action. The process of the liquidation of these gangs has already begun with the evacuation of certain districts and localities where these gangs are operating. The inhabitants with their families are being moved to other districts."

To completely crush resistance, the authorities are obliged to resort to drastic measures with regard to the guerrillas and also to those individuals who support them."

"To avoid unnecessary bloodshed," the appeal promised immunity to those who have not yet carried out the order on evacuation, provided that they returned to their families by July 31.

"He who fails to register by that date," concluded the appeal, "will be regarded as a member of the Bolshevik gangs."

50,000,000 Americans now own War Bonds. You're probably one of them. But are you buying all you can?

Reports of "general strikes" in Italy called by the Italian Socialist Party, as announced Monday by Luigi Antonini, discredited Dubinsky man in the Italian American Labor Council, should be taken with great reserve, the Daily Worker was told yesterday by people who have been watching Italian events carefully.

Yesterday's press carried details of a manifesto alleged to have been issued by Italian Socialists calling for a "general strike" against the Badoglio government.

It was made public by Antonini, without any further sources having been given.

"Between The Lines" (see above) reports today, some of Antonini's friends purporting to speak for the Italian Socialists regularly manufacture manifestos in the safe environs of Berne, Switzerland, and Antonini regularly distributes them in this country.

At least, there is no evidence that the five-party coalition in which the Italian Socialist Party is represented has called for a general strike in Italy. There have been continual short sit-down strikes in the last two weeks expressing the popular demand for peace. It is also possible that Antonini's friends

labor of the city of Torreón then supported their strike against the hacendados, the big landowners. A foundry worker, Dionisio Encina, was their strike leader. The struggle was victorious. Only a few weeks later, Cardenas expropriated the hacendados and the peons became cooperative peasants.

In their election struggle, workers and peasants solidarity has again become an important factor. In Torreón labor voted for the peasant candidate and in Mexico City trade unions are seeing to it that their large delegation is taken care of.

"We elected the right man and we are now sure that he will be seated," the peasant commented after their visit with the President.

Once again, they are experiencing labor solidarity which was first shown them in August, 1935, while they were still peons. Organized

Congressional District of their State, Coahuila, have so far prevented this.

Running out of patience, the Laguna peasantry organized its caravan and sent 500 of its members, including some women and children to "see our President and to put our complaints before him."

President Manuel Avila Camacho received them cordially. He listened to their requests for better distribution of irrigation waters, for more schools and more teachers, for more ample credits to produce more cotton and wheat and for protection of their organization.

He promised to study the details of their demands and to order the respective government departments

## Bulgaria Regime Tottering as Soviets Advance

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 9 (Delayed) (UP).—Soviet victories have made the position of the Bulgarian government so precarious that an upheaval is possible if the Red Army takes Kharkov and Bryansk, well-informed quarters said tonight.

Reports were received that King Boris, while trying to strengthen his regime by broadening the political base of his cabinet, also had a plane kept ready to take him to the estates of his father, ex-King Ferdinand, in Slovakia in case the situation got beyond control.

Advises said that Boris had invited Nikola Musanoff, democratic leader and former Premier; Prof. Tetko Stainoff, liberal-conservative leader; Nikola Petkoff, agricultural leader, and M. Chermendjiev, Socialist, to join the cabinet, hoping to form a government of national union, but it was said that his chances were slim.

SET EXAMPLE In his presidential speech, S. A. Dange pointed out that during the past year the AITUC has given leadership to the entire Indian people in their fight for:

1. Alleviation of the food and cloth crisis through strict rationing and price control, penalization of hoarders, and the setting up of all-parties' People's Food Committees in the communities.

2. Payment of adequate dearness allowance to all workers to meet the rise in the cost of living—11 per cent since January, 1940.

3. Maintenance of uninterrupted production of vital war materials despite provocation by employers and Japanese agents within the labor movement.

4. Maintenance of production in Bengal during Japanese air raids, despite refusal of the government to provide shelters and food.

Particular praise, Dange said, must go to members of the Bengal Jute Workers Union and Calcutta Tramway Workers Union who stayed on their jobs during heavy air raids, setting an example to the whole labor movement.

REPORT CHINA Rejects Foes' Peace Offers

(Daily Worker Foreign Department) China has rejected three separate peace offers from Japan, made in the last two months, said United Press reports from Chungking yesterday, and "well-informed sources" were quoted as denying that the Central government has any intention of using forcible measures to dissolve the Chinese Communists in the Northwest or the Yangtze Valley area.

The disclosure of the rejection of Japanese peace offers came after the article in the Soviet trade union periodical War and the Working-class, which charged that appeasement elements in Chungking were seeking to "destroy the Chinese Communists and were plotting an 'honorable peace' with Japan."

[Full text of the WAR and the WORKINGCLASS article on China by Vladimir Rogov, will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.]

The un-named Chinese circles which United Press cited said that Japan had offered to restore the status quo of July, 1937, and in return for economic rights in North China were ready to withdraw from the central and southern regions. All offers were flatly rejected by Chiang Kai-shek, the report said.

Chungking sources denied that "civil war" in China was impending and said that fears for the future of the special administrative area in the Northwest where the 18th Group Army has operated, were without foundation.

De Gaulle Ends Tour ALGIERS, Aug. 10 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle returned to Algiers this afternoon after completing his tour of French Morocco, and attended a late afternoon session of the French Committee of National Liberation at which he reported on his trip.

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## Between the Lines

Luigi Antonini's Friends in Switzerland

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Most of the news about Italy comes via Switzerland and has to be read carefully. United Press dispatches for example have recently been giving the coalition of the five parties within Italy goes by the name of "Giustizia e Libertà" (Justice and Liberty). This is untrue. The best elements of the older Partisan organization of anti-fascists, headed by the Rosselli brothers and known by the name of "Justice and Liberty" are now in the "Party of Action," part of the five-party coalition.

But there is a crowd in Berne that sometimes uses the name, and more often uses the name "Anti-Fascist Concentration." This crowd has been causing trouble, and will certainly cause much more. It's a clique of bankrupt Social-Democrats and Trotskyites of one sort or another. Ignazio Silone, the novelist is among them, and so is an old friend of Luigi Antonini's, an inveterate foe of unity—Emanuel Modigliani. Most of the manifestos allegedly from the Socialist Party of Italy come from this crowd. We learn on the best authority that Luigi Antonini is using ILGWU funds to finance this group, which is bitterly opposed to the Italian National Front. Antonini gets thousands of dollars to Modigliani in Berne with the help of American officials there. Antonini's contact man in Washington is a lawyer known as Arthur J. Goldberg, who works for the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, and is said to have Trotskyist affiliations.

South Americans are mourning the untimely death of a fine Argentine patriot and Socialist, Dr. Augusto Bunge. He has headed the Argentine Democratic Federation and was a leader in the movement to aid the Allies, just banned by the Ramirez dictatorship. He came of a prominent family, represented the Socialist Party many times in the Chamber of Deputies of which he was once vice-president. Bunge was a firm supporter of all-inclusive national unity. Recent events undoubtedly hastened his death.

We were interested in some figures on the 10th Congress of the British Communist Party held in July, and representing 60,000 members. There were 406 full delegates, 108 of them women. And their average age was 33. More than 250 of the delegates had been in the party less than five years. Of the total—406—399 were trade union members, and 240 of these were from industrial centers. One quarter of the delegates belonged to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the great British metal and machine workers organization.

Franco has sent a delegate to represent Spanish interests with the French Committee of National Liberation, a certain Jose Antonio de Sarragat. He was quoted as saying last Monday that he thought Spain's chances of remaining neutral were improved "as the pre-occupation of the Allies with the war on its present basis continued." A strange remark. Does he mean that fascist Spain believes Hitler has lost the war? Does he mean that fascist Spain is relieved to the absence of a second front, and appreciates the fact that the Allies seem to be concentrating on Italy, and southeastern Europe? Or does he like the political basis upon which the war is being fought? Does he think the French or American public does not know that the Spanish "Blue Legion," now part of the regular army, is fighting on the Soviet front?

Another joker in this gentleman's comment was the invitation of Spanish Republicans now living in French Africa to return home. They'll be treated like any other Spaniard he said, provided "they did not have criminal records" and "did not include in assassinations and violence during the Civil War." The quotes are his, and they are the standard charges for which hundreds of thousands of Republicans have been jailed and murdered in Spain.

The issue of Communism is being widely used in the Australian election campaign, which closes with general elections on Aug. 31. Prime Minister John Curtin's Labor Party is fighting for a return to power with a better majority than heretofore. Two days



# Biddle Fails to Act on Negro Deaths

## Toots Shor Case Shows OPA Weaknesses

The case of the Toots Shor Restaurant reveals in dramatic fashion how enforcement of rationing and price control in the New York area is severely handicapped by the peculiarly lenient attitude toward violators on the part of some OPA authorities.

The case involves a clash between enforcement authorities, whose job it is to ferret out and prosecute violators, and the hearing commissioners, who judge the violators and who are supposed to punish them according to their violation.

The restaurant had been accused by the enforcement agents of using 23,000 pounds of meat, or 103,193 points, more than its ration for the quarter ending June 30. The enforcement division asked that it be suspended for two months in order to make up for the overdraw.

Chief Hearing Commissioner Harry B. Chambers ruled, however, that the restaurant could have a year to make up the excess used, with no further punishment provided. In making his decision, Chambers enunciated a policy of "punishment, not destruction." On Saturday, he was overruled by Washington OPA officials who decided that he had no right to permit Toots Shor to get away without a suspension.

### SMALL PENALTIES

This is not the first time there had been a clash between the enforcement division and the hearing commissioners on violations. The enforcement officers say that price control and rationing regulations are made a farce by the commissioners, who give such small penalties as actually to encourage violations.

This policy of leniency to violators by responsible agents of the price and rationing program is seen as one of the reasons why the black market flourishes.

Failure to keep prices of foods down through strict enforcement has brought a warning from the War Labor Board that while all other aspects of war economy have been kept in line, food prices have risen 45 per cent since January, 1941. This rise in price of foods, if not checked and rolled back, threatens the entire stabilization program.

OPA officials who differ with the Chambers' policy and leaders of consumer groups agree that a stiff, uncompromising enforcement policy, with drastic punishment for violators, is necessary at this stage of the game, when everyone is acquainted with price control and rationing regulations.

Meanwhile, housewives were urged by Chief OPA Attorney Edward Coffey to join the fight against the black market. Civilian Defense Volunteer Office block leaders are now canvassing the city, asking housewives to sign a pledge to pay no more than ceiling prices and to accept no rationed goods without stamps. Window emblems will be distributed to those who sign the pledge.

Canvassers will explain to the

## C. P. Petition Drive in Swing

All Communist Party members were urged yesterday to speed the collection of signatures to put Carl Brodsky, Manhattan Councilman candidate, on the ballot by the New York County Campaign Committee of the Communist Party.

With less than two weeks left to achieve the 5,000 names needed to place a Communist on the ballot, the Committee appealed for all-out participation on the part of the entire membership as the sole guarantee that the Communist Party will have a candidate in the fall elections.

housewives how the consumer who pays more than ceiling price raises the cost of living, destroys the rationing program and sabotages the war effort.

## Challenge Legality of Connally Law

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10 (UP).—Former Rep. Harry A. Estep questioned the constitutionality of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law today when he asked the quashing of indictments against 30 coal miners for violation of the act.

At the same time, the attorney filed pleas of not guilty in Federal Court in behalf of all the defendants, none of whom appeared. The indictments followed a series of wildcat coal strikes in June and July shortly after Congress passed the Smith-Connally act over President Roosevelt's veto.

Estep's action constituted the first challenge to legality of the anti-strike law.

The attorney averred that the act violated the first and 13th amendments to the constitution. He also questioned the authority of the government to take possession of the nation's coal mines.

Estep charged further that there is nothing in the anti-strike law which makes picketing illegal.

The Smith-Connally act, Estep stated, violates the first amendment to the Constitution which guarantees that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . . or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The 13th amendment guarantees that "involuntary servitude" shall not exist "within the United States."

## Terror Against Soldiers Goes Unpunished

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

(This is the first of two articles on discrimination against Negro soldiers)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—"There never will be any action taken on these old cases."

This is the official attitude of the Department of Justice on about half a dozen cases of violence against Negro soldiers by white police officers in the South on which the War Department has asked action.

According to Attorney General Francis Biddle and his aides, these cases are dead. And as far as they are concerned, this whole issue is dead.

But according to a report submitted by National Lawyers Guild by William Hastie, the well known Negro leader and former civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry Stimson:

"Civilian violence against the Negro in uniform is a recurrent phenomenon. It continues unabated. It may well be the greatest single factor now operating to make 13,000,000 Negroes bitter and resentful and to undermine the fighting spirit of three-quarters of a million Negroes in arms."

Here are some of the cases cited by Hastie in his report:

**CULPRITS UNPUNISHED**

In January, 1942 a group of civilian policemen and one military policeman went on a shooting spree in a narrow, crowded street in the Negro business section and without any provocation injured about 30 soldiers with buckshot fired from riot guns.

In March, 1942, city policeman A. J. Hay of Little Rock shot and killed Sergeant Thomas Foster, a Negro soldier. After an inadequate presentation by a local attorney designed by the Department of Justice, a grand jury cleared Hay who is now in the Army.

In July, 1942, city police officers in Beaumont, Texas, fired several shots into the body of Private Charles Reeco, a Negro soldier, whom they had arrested. At the request of the War Department, the Department of Justice filed a criminal information. But the Department later abandoned prosecution for the stated reason that there was no hope of conviction.

Shortly afterwards in El Paso, Texas, Private Willie Julius was shot and killed by a city policeman. Local authorities went through the motions of submitting the case to a grand jury—which took no action.

During Sept. 1942 Lt. Norma Greene, a Negro nurse, was badly beaten by two policemen in Montgomery, Alabama. While condemning the action of the police officers, military authorities found no grounds for interference since Lt. Greene was not in uniform.

In Oct. 1942 Private Henry Williams, a Negro soldier, was killed by a bus driver while riding through the streets of Mobile. In this case there was not even the formality of a Grand Jury hearing.

In November, 1942, Private Larry Stroud was shot through the back

by a policeman had set off the

avalanche.

**NEWS TO SOUND TRUCK**

She transmitted to the sound trucks all news that he was still alive and improving. This news pacified the crowd.

The Communist Party members acted, wherever they found themselves, to restore order and calm. Its leadership cooperated with the leaders of other organizations.

The enemy of the Negro people, in the meantime, was at work. Rumor-mongers were in their heaven. A section of the subversive press—notably, the World-Telegram—whose function from year to year is to rub salt into the raw wounds of the Negro people, falsely said on Tuesday that the Communists caused the outbreak.

The Communist Party, after order was partially restored, joined other responsible organizations in Harlem in planning a program for immediate action. That program, first of all, looked to complete restoration of order and calm among the people. The program, in the second place, looked to remedying those evils which lie at the bottom of life in Harlem and which, until they are remedied, may cause further outbreaks.

Ben Davis, the Communist, tells how further outbreaks can be avoided. He says:

Out of the fight to defeat this danger hanging over our city should come an inter-racial council of city officials, labor and all minority people, a closer unity of Negroes and whites around a constructive program for Harlem; a firm determination to make our city a fortress of equality and democracy for all citizens—an example of the four freedoms for which we are fighting.

## Easing Farm Shortage



An expert milker at the age of five, smiling Allan Schuchmann doesn't miss once as he shows how he's done. A milker since he was three and a half, Allan has highly developed hands and arms. Now, at a nickel a cow, he collects regular wages from his granddaddy on the latter's farm at Livingston, N. J.

## Western Md. CIO Urges Fight on Jim Crow

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 10.—CIO leaders in this industrial city, which lies just south of the Mason and Dixon line, have united in sending a call to all members of CIO unions to join in defeating race discrimination for the purpose of "ending German fascism."

The call is signed by Ralph C. Beard, president of the Western Maryland Industrial Union Council, CIO; Roy E. Dary, president Local 26, United Rubber Workers of America; and Boyd E. Payton, national representative of the Textile Workers Union of America.

It follows in part:

"1. The policy of no discrimination because of race, color or religion is basic CIO policy. . . .

"2. In the war crisis it is essential that the labor of everyone be used to the greatest advantage. This can be done only if hiring and advancement are carried on without distinction of color. To set up barriers to a certain group is unwise, unpatriotic and defeats our country's all-out effort toward winning the war."

"3. The President's executive order No. 8802, which has the force of law, states that in defense industries 'there shall be no discrimination in the employment and opportunities of workers because of race, creed, color or national origin.' Employers and unions are both bound by this order of the President."

## Armstrong Co. Employees Get WLB Raises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UP).—The War Labor Board today granted wage increases of five to seven cents an hour to 2,000 employees of five Armstrong Corp. plants in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The board said the increases were necessary to bring the scale to the minimum going rates in each area. CIO unions represented the employees.

The increases included 250 workers at Millville, N. J., seven cents retroactive to last Oct. 2; 80 dock laborers at Gloucester, N. J., five cents retroactive to Oct. 6; and 250 at Camden, N. J., five cents retroactive to Oct. 6.

## Harlem Communists Did Their Share In Restoring Order During Riot

By Eugene Gordon

The Communist Party was a strong, steady, sure and trusted influence among the people of Harlem during the recent outbreak there.

The strength of the Communist Party was felt, even when its members, as such, were unknown among the crowds. There was, for instance, this incident. The Daily Worker was lying on a newsstand at 125th St. and Lenox Ave. (Many persons believe that this paper is the official organ of the Communist Party, although it is not.)

"You got the Daily News?" a man asked the paper seller.

"No. Just the Herald Tribune and the Daily Worker. That's a good paper," pointing at the Daily Worker.

"You're telling me," the man said. "Any paper that stands up for the common man is all right with me. That's what this paper does."

I followed him when he walked away without having bought the Daily Worker.

"I'm curious. You praised 'that Communist paper,' but you didn't buy it. You wanted the Daily News. Why?"

He waved his hand.

"I know what the Communists are going to say. They're on MY side. What I want to know now is what these s-o-b's are going to say."

Party headquarters at 200 W. 135th St., during those troublous hours. Charles Lowman, a youngster whose understanding of the people and of the Party's role among them has done much to increase its prestige in Harlem, remained throughout Sunday night at the Party phone with Miss Gaudin.

**MOBILIZE PEOPLE**

As soon as the outbreak became known Sunday evening the Communist Party began mobilizing its membership. Having done that, it got in touch immediately with the community's leading citizens. Both Communists and non-Communists phoned Communist headquarters to find out what was happening and what they could do to help.

"Order must be restored, first of all," Rose Gaudin and Charles Lowman answered. "The people must be calmed."

The thought must have occurred to every member during those hours that he had always been taught his Party was the people's true leader.

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## Harlem OPA to Open Today

Harlem's first OPA office opens today. It comes to the Negro community as a direct result of the recent outbreaks and will attempt to solve some of the problems which caused the riot.

The branch field headquarters will be opened formally at 2:30 this afternoon in the 135th St. Branch, New York Public Library, entrance at 104 W. 135th St. Frank C. Russell, district OPA director, and H. Woodruff Bissell, chief district price executive, will make the principal addresses.

Leading citizens of the Harlem community will also speak.

The Harlem OPA will be headed by Franz Byrd, at present connected with the district OPA's price division, Empire State Building. Mr. Byrd will be a staff of more than 50, about 35 of whom will be volunteer. The remainder will be paid workers. The list includes about 10 inspectors, who will check price complaints in Harlem.

### PRICE SPECIALIST

Roy Lancaster, among the original organizers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters many years ago and now of the district OPA's price division, will be food-price specialist at the Harlem office. Charles Weiler, also of the district OPA, will be apparel-price specialist.

The Harlem opening, according to Mr. Russell, is a result of last week's outbreak and a "determination on the part of the OPA to keep in closer touch with the situation" there.

Groups of Harlem citizens have, from time to time, visited the district OPA in the Empire State Building to appeal for the opening of an office in the Negro community. Until now no definite promise had been given as to when such an office would be opened.

According to Mr. Bissell, the Harlem branch will be a "miniature district OPA office." It will not handle rationing stamps, he has emphasized, nor will it fill any other functions of a local rationing board. Those functions will continue to be handled at Harlem's local rationing board, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave., near 116th St. Mr. Bissell, it is understood, will

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## See New Move to Hamstring FEPC

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Efforts of the employer interests to hamstring, or cripple the Administration's Fair Employment Practices Committee are under way. It was revealed here yesterday through members of the FEPC.

The strategy being used is rather simple. The first stages of the campaign are to discredit the FEPC by charging that the FEPC itself is discriminatory in permitting closed hearings in cases where the federal government is charged with unfair employment practices, meanwhile compelling employers, facing the same charges, to submit to public, or open hearings.

Indications that such maneuvers were under way to embarrass the FEPC were revealed at a press conference here by newly appointed FEPC head the Right Rev. Mr. Francis J. Haas and George M. Johnson, assistant chairman. Mr. Johnson said "complaints" from employer interests were "mounting."

Meanwhile, the FEPC added a number of new members to its staff. Bartley S. Crum of San Francisco was named chief committee counsel in the hearings scheduled Sept. 15, 16 and 17 dealing with discrimination against Negroes by railroad companies.

Charles A. Houston of Washington and Harold Stevens of New York City will be associated with Crum. Four new divisions of the FEPC—administrative, field operations, review and analysis, and hearings were also established. It was announced. Offices in 12 cities, in the same centers where War Relocation Authority Commission offices now function will eventually be set up. It was also announced.

Further appointments to FEPC included Will Maslow, New York, as chief of field operations and St. Clair Bourne, N.Y.C., as information specialist. Edward Lawson and Madison Jones were selected as regional directors.

## City Council Probers Find 'Plenty' Meat

Members of the City Council investigating committee spent about two and one half hours Monday night in trying to prove that reports of a meat shortage have been grossly exaggerated. Commissioner of Purchase Albert Playdell disclosed yesterday.

The Purchase Commissioner's disclosure took the form of a statement he issued today after being questioned privately by two members of the committee. He was called upon to testify yesterday after making a statement Saturday in which he joined with the Mayor, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, and Commissioner of Hospitals Edward W. Bernecker in attacking the attempt by the same two committee members to discredit the city's meat-buying program.

The comptroller also was questioned yesterday, privately and briefly, as were employees of the comptroller's office and the Department of Purchase. Commissioner Bernecker has been asked to appear for questioning this morning.

Commissioner Playdell said that he informed the committee members that, regardless of their contention that meat was plentiful in the wholesale market, it was a matter of record that for more than a year it was found impossible to obtain adequate and constant supplies of meat through normal channels necessary for 45 city institutions, 26 of them hospitals.

He pointed out that the reason for the meat shortage in the wholesale markets was the fact that there were no ceilings on cattle on the hoof and that cattle raisers got a higher price for their live stock than for dressed beef under the OPA wholesale ceiling prices. "There being practically no dressed beef in the wholesale mar-

## Direct Hit on Nazi Factory



The accuracy of American Flying Fortress bombardiers is evidenced by the column of smoke which is all that remains of a plant producing aircraft in Kassel, Germany. This photo was taken from the waist gun position of one of the homeward bound Eighth Bomber Command Fortresses which took part in the attack.

kets and plenty of cattle on the hoof," Commissioner Playdell said, "it was just plain common sense to buy the cattle on the hoof and have them slaughtered and dressed for us. That's what is meant by custom slaughtering. That is what the OPA and FDA authorized us to do."

Commenting on his appearance before the two members of the committee, Commissioner Playdell said he was "looking forward" to his next visit in the hope that he might find out that many other things which he finds hard to buy are really as plentiful as the commodities said meat was.

Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker appeared before the Councilmanic investigating committee yesterday and had this to

## Capital Legion Hits Lynching

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The District of Columbia Department of the American Legion at its convention held in Washington over the past week—end, called upon Congress to enact an anti-lynching law.

Other subjects discussed at the convention were the establishment after the war of a large, municipal auditorium, and immediate solicitation for funds with which to buy a piece of armored equipment for the army.

## Brooklyn ALP Progressives OK Earle Plan

The Progressive Committee of the American Labor Party, Kings County, yesterday endorsed the city charter amendment introduced by Councilman Earle, which seeks to maintain the City Council at its present size.

"Representation based upon the original requirements of 75,000 would mean a serious loss of democratic representation for the people in the city," executive secretary Max Turehlin said.

"Hundreds of thousands of our young men are off fighting the enemy, or have left the state to engage in war production. Representation based upon 75,000 would mean a reduction on the present council to approximately 15 or 16."

"Obviously, a council made up of 15 members would not be representative nor represent the interests and the will of the city of 750,000 people. The entire membership of our party is complete support to the proposed amendment and is organizing the sentiments in the neighborhoods in support of the proposal."

## Philadelphia Paper Hits Biddle Rule

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Philip Murray is 100 per cent correct in condemning Attorney General Biddle's strike-provoking interpretation of the Smith-Connally Act, according to an editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer, leading Republican paper.

Admitting that "it isn't often that the newspaper finds itself in hearty editorial agreement with Mr. Murray," the Inquirer says, in part: "Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. has performed a valuable public service in telling President Roosevelt that Attorney General Biddle's interpretation of the strike provisions of the Connally-Smith Act encourages stoppages of work, promotes chaos, and could not possibly reflect the intent of Congress."

"We believe that he is 100 per cent right in declaring that the Attorney General displayed a complete sense of irresponsibility in ruling that under the Connally-Smith Act, adopted over the President's veto in June, any small group of employees in a particular plant may demand and obtain a strike ballot."

"The uniqueness of the law, says the Inquirer, is no excuse for Biddle's interpretation."

"Imagine the chaos that would result from this ruling if all the small groups of disgruntled workers in the country demanded strike ballots. Our war production drive conceivably would collapse."

Referring to the Allis-Chalmers ballot where, under Biddle's ruling, John L. Lewis was able to provoke a strike vote, the Inquirer says "if a work stoppage isn't called it won't be because Mr. Biddle's opinion didn't encourage a strike."

While the Inquirer makes it clear that it believes Biddle is trying to discourage the Smith-Connally Act, and calls on Congress to improve it, the editorial supports Murray's demand that the President resubmit the entire matter to Biddle.

## Interracial Group Urged Here by ILD

Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Anna Damon, president and secretary of the International Labor Defense, this week wired Mayor LaGuardia of New York commending him for the excellent work of the police under his direction in the Harlem disturbances on Sunday night, Aug. 1.

"We commend the fair and effective action of the police force under your direction in dealing with the disturbances," the ILD officers said. "We pledge our support of this policy. We urge your appointment of a permanent interracial committee to deal with the causes of these disturbances."

Congressman Marcantonio is a major participant in a meeting following the disturbances which brought together more than 200 representatives of Harlem, city-wide, and national organizations to discuss the problems raised. He was a member of the committee appointed to confer with the Mayor on both long and short-range plans to cope with the situation.

The ILD joined with the other organizations in recommending studies and action to meet the high-race situation, Jim Crow in the armed forces, the necessity for expansion of OPA forces in Harlem, and other burning problems which lay at the root of the disturbances.



## Aliza Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris

Jenny was born and grew up in one of the dullest little towns of Kentucky. Her father was a Methodist and dealt in plywood. She was highly strung from childhood; she read with enthusiasm the poetry of Shelley and Keats, wanted to become a Roman Catholic, wrote stories about the sufferings of the Negroes, and ran away to greet President Wilson when he returned from Europe. She was then sixteen. At eighteen she married an itinerant photographer who had promised to take her to Hollywood. She soon divorced the photographer, but she wanted to become a movie star. There she knew poverty and insults. Assistant directors and studio executives had a business-like way of saying: "Let's have supper together and afterwards..." She rejected all these proposals indignantly. She took up painting; on an empty stomach she painted landscapes—the red-brown earth, cactuses, the many-colored houses. She was capable, but had no taste, indeed, she liked everything that was crude and loud in nature. All of a sudden she had a stroke of luck: a Los Angeles engineer, an aircraft engineer, fell in love with her. She also liked him, and they got married. Jenny passed from poverty to riches. In his home life the engineer was kind and gentle, if rather dull. She said to herself: "I didn't know real love was like this." Two years later her husband was killed in a crash. She swallowed two tubes of venereal; the doctors saved her. She threw herself into a lake; they fished her out. For months she lived almost entirely in a dazed room. Later on she lived up. She found she had been left with plenty of money. She sailed for Europe and wandered from one country to another, visiting museums and night-life. She had affairs with adventures—she yearned to know "real love." She attended various art schools with the regularity of a school-girl. Then she settled in Paris, in Montparnasse, where disgruntled Americans

drank whisky and made fun of both Old and New Worlds. She too made fun and drank.

She was only a year older than Lucien, but she took him for not much more than a boy. He made another conquest; his feverish eyes, chestnut hair, and the melancholy cynicism of his conversation affected her so strongly that she could do nothing but look at him and paid no attention to Quillot's chatter. Nor did she want to dance. It was a powerful feeling. Lucien responded to it—he thought he was in love.

Quillot tapped his glass with a knife. "I'm going to propose a toast. Lucien is in the infantry, I'm in the ack-ack, Charles is an airman, Dumont is a captain, also in the infantry. So all of us might have been fertilizing the fields of Alsace a month from now. But we're alive and we're going to live. It's a real victory of ours, the victory of our diplomats and writers, the victory of Paul Valery, Derrain, the victory of the wine-growers, tailors, and congeries. I beg you not to despise the congeries; they too are angels of peace. I propose we drink to the most beautiful of French victories!"

They went out; they drove as far as Passy. Jenny lived in a quiet street. A large tree quivered vaguely in the light of the street lamp near the house. She wanted to say good-bye, but he came into the hall. She felt embarrassed and begged in a childish way: "You mustn't..."

It seemed to her that this was real love. She was afraid of losing everything all of a sudden. He sat down in a deep armchair without taking off his overcoat and closed his eyes. His face was tired and weary. Jenny suddenly became calm.

"I'll make some coffee, O.K.?" She got the coffee-machine and lit the little blue flame under the glass globe. Opening his eyes slightly, Lucien said:

"Alchemy..." He felt at rest; there was nothing he wanted; the strong, sweet coffee seemed to him the limit of happiness. Jenny chat-

tered on without stopping; she instinctively dreaded silence. Though she had had a by no means inconsiderable number of love affairs, she was behaving like an inexperienced girl.

"There's nothing I adore so much as yellow roses—not tea roses, but yellow ones. They've got a whole heap of them at Bauman's in Montparnasse. They have got the most wonderful scent. If you really wanted to please me you could bring me some..."

"I doubt it," said Lucien from the armchair. "I haven't even got my fare for the Metro..."

He was ashamed of his poverty, and this admission even surprised him. He had come here knowing perfectly well what he was after. Then everything had got mixed up—the coffee, Jenny's stately pose, the conversation about painting, Greece, and flowers. Besides, he had drunk a good deal and was tired. His voice seemed to be coming from a long way off. Jenny thought he was joking; hadn't he just paid for the lot of them?

"Now, new," she laughed, "these what comes of going on a spree..."

Lucien opened his eyes; the jesting reproach irritated him. "I want on the spree at the expense of a man called Gautier," he said. "Such opportunities occur very rarely. Usually I borrow small sums—not for roses, but for bread and sausage. You can't understand that. You're a rich American. I'm just an ordinary down-and-out. We belong to different classes."

He even felt for Jenny the hatred of the destitute man. He did not look at her. He did not see that she was crying.

Jenny knew well what poverty was like; she had not forgotten those two years in Hollywood, when she used to tell her friends she didn't eat because she was afraid of getting fat, although she was fainting with hunger. She ran into the next room and came back with a wad of notes. She tried to poke the money into Lucien's pocket.

"Please pause, take it. I implore you to..."

A really ugly grimace distorted Lucien's face. He screwed the notes into a ball and flung it on the table.

"I didn't come for that," he said.

He gripped her shoulders painfully. He felt neither desire nor passion; he was proving the purity of his intentions. Jenny thought he had forgiven her for being rich; he was in love, he didn't want to wait, he couldn't...

...And she gave herself to him without regret or hesitation; she plunged into the emerald depths of the sea.

She fell asleep exhausted but happy. Lucien did not sleep. He reviewed in his mind the course of his life during the last few months. What was he to do? Work for some blackmailing little newspaper? Eat humble pie before his father? Rob somebody? He glanced at Jenny and felt quite surprised; he had nearly forgotten all about her. Then he fastidiously made a wry face. The warm dour of animal satisfaction

ing while the bombs are dropping. And we're defending Height 544 for seven weeks. Their bombers have been flying over every day. We call them "turkeys." They've dropped tons of bombs. Yesterday they came to the conclusion that none of us were left alive whereas in reality we only lost four men. I'm sorry about Cerdano. He was a fine fellow, an assembler from Toulouse and a good sport. Once when we got up an evening entertainment for the Spanish people he imitated a prima donna singing an air from Lakme and made everybody roar with laughter. He was a plucky chap. When he went out on a reconnaissance he brought back three Italians.

The fascists attacked toward the end of the day. The sun was already setting. The landscape here is peculiar. It looks like a picture of the moon with craters. There isn't a tree to be seen. They've turned the earth inside out. They bombarded us for two hours before attacking. It would be interesting to know how many batteries they've got. We let them come up to about a hundred yards and then we let them have it with the machine-guns. They rolled back and how. They wounded Felester a Belgian. I bandaged him up and he shouted: "Have we beaten them off? Bravo!"

As you see our morale is not at all bad. Although everybody is dead tired, of course. And as I've already told you, there's no tobacco for a smoke. But that doesn't matter. The main thing is we're holding on. That's one reason why they didn't go for Valencia. They've got strong forces. Their air force is ten to our one. We know from our own experience what "non-intervention" means. Our men see through Blum and Villard and even swear at them: "Ah, you—Villard!" The fascists have plenty of infantry, and good infantry too, not like the Macarons at Guadalajara, but Moors and Guadarrama troops. But all the same I think we'll hold out. Only of late our men are getting rather depressed. That's on account of the people at home. It's terrible to pick up a paper and read about another capitulation. The Spaniards look down on us and wonder what sort of people we are. And in my opinion they're right. But I think everything will change

Yesterday we again beat off the fascists' attack—that's the eighth on our score. Since we crossed the Ebro they've never stopped. They're anxious about their lines of communication. Some day I'll tell you how we got across the river. The current is very swift and there are whirlpools everywhere. I've never seen any rivers like it at home. We marched during the night. The Spaniards are plucky chaps. When we arrived we found them short of everything. They used to leave the positions in order to go and get their meals. The disorder was indescribable. There were traitors everywhere. Now it's a real army. And the spirit remains the same. When we took Pils we started singing the Internationale. The Spanish lads took it up in Spanish and attacked on the left. They're all young peasants.

The fascists have tried their utmost to wipe us out. Their aviators are German. They've killed all the fish in the Ebro. The pontoon builders go on work-

mail and the other letter I sent through a Serb comrade who was leaving. They say he was caught at Cerbere. And we've been having a pretty hot time. No chance to write letters! Now we're having a rest ten miles from the front. This morning they brought us some water. We had a good wash and are enjoying ourselves. Only we're hard up for tobacco. Sometimes at night you nearly go out of your head for want of a smoke. Send whatever you can. It's all for our people.

CHARACTERS  
Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.  
Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.  
Breteuil, Fascist leader.  
Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.  
Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.  
Denise, Tessa's daughter.  
Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.  
Jeanette, a singer.  
Ducane, Right deputy.  
Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.  
Legrais—Communist leader.

now. It's impossible to retreat any farther. Today the radio announced partial mobilization. Our men cheered up at the news. Even the Radicals will have to admit that it's France we're fighting for out here.

This letter will be brought to you by a good comrade. Other him up. He's got no family and no country. He'll tell you all about our life and the military operations. And you'll understand our comrade the things he doesn't say. You know what I mean? I always remember and often picture to myself how you walked back to your place that night when it was foggy. Well, you know what I mean. I didn't even think it could be so strong. But it's hard to say what I want to say, especially in a letter. All I can say is that I hope we'll soon meet again. With a warm embrace, yours ever,

Luc Michaud.  
Denise answered the same evening:  
Paris, October 4.

Dear Michaud:  
How pleased I was to get your letter! I won't hide the fact that I've been very worried about you lately. My comfort has been some sort of vague belief in your lucky star—your own and mine. The comrade who brought the letter told me a good deal about you. He realized at once how much store I set on every detail. He is sympathetic and courageous.

I will tell you frankly, Michaud. I envy you. What happiness it is to fight in a straightforward, open way, risking your life every moment, and to be surrounded by honest brave people and to feel all the warmth of their friendship! People here often say that the fate of Spain has already been decided and that there is no sense in continuing the struggle. It isn't true. So long as there's at least one man with a gun in his hand, nothing is as yet either decided or lost.

I find it difficult to write to you about the things that are happening here. We're gasping for breath in the midst of violence, cowardice and falsehood. Before the Munich agreement our people believed in resistance. There was a strike of the Paris building workers. It was called off four days before Munich for patriotic reasons. But it all turned out to be just a move in the game of Daladier, my father, and the whole gang. If you'd only seen how they scared the people and organized the panic!

In the last two days everything has changed. Now, even if they want to fight, nothing will come out of it. They're delighted at the collapse of the Popular Front, but in reality it's France that has collapsed. They're jubilant, celebrating victory, arranging balls and even triumphant processions. Yesterday I saw the German swastika flag on the Grands Boulevards. It's horrible! Flamin has sent a telegram of congratulation to Hitler. When I read your letter I remembered an amusing detail. You wrote about a comrade who gave an imitation of Lakme. Our engineer told me he went to see Lakme at the Opera Comique. The singer put in a line of her own: "Oh, how

I'd love to kiss Chamberlain!" and she got a storm of applause. Don't you feel how vulgar and stupid it all is?

The workers are furious. The influence of the party has grown in the last week. We had a meeting at our factory today. They decided not to work overtime. The proposal was put forward by our group. There's enough unemployment in the country as it is. In view of the fact that our factory was working on armaments, we hadn't made any protest before. But now it's obvious that it's no longer a question of the defense of France. Articles about the Ukraine, and maps even, have appeared in the papers. I shouldn't be surprised to hear that they're preparing with the Germans for a campaign against the Soviet Union. All the fascists here have suddenly become militants.

At the same time the persecution of the party has begun. There are rumors that my father is in favor of suppressing it. We're ready for it. We've got a skeleton organization that will be able to carry on underground. And now for the final villainy. Degrais told me yesterday that they're going to post up the men of the international brigade as deserters on the pretext that you failed to present yourselves for mobilization. This is the limit of cynicism. Imagine deserters accusing the men, who have been fighting for two years at the front of desertion!

What can I tell you about my life? I'm still working at the Onome. Quite honestly, I only live for party work. All the rest leaves me cold. The other day I had a talk with an engineer, a cultured man and a Leftist, something between the Anarchists and Blum. He said to me: "You're blind. You ought to have been born in the days of the Inquisition when fanaticism was in fashion." It's all nonsense! But I'm really sorry I lost so many years studying ancient architecture. Not because it isn't necessary. Of course it is. I know that beautiful things outlive this or that political situation. You see, I'm not blind. But it doesn't concern me. The struggle against Fascism will decide everything for a hundred years, not only our personal fate but that of our civilization as well. In comparison with this, everything else pales and fades into the background.

This letter is rather bare, but I've grown out of the habit of using other forms of language. You've got war and that's something vital. Whereas we're digging and digging like moles... Now a word about our own affair. My dear Michaud, don't think I haven't understood. I'm waiting for you every day. Sometimes I have a feeling that you've arrived or are just about to and that you're bustling around and exclaiming: "And how!" I'm always with you even when I'm thinking about something else. I'm like that. I don't want to write about it in order not to upset myself. You'll understand without words.

Your  
DENISE.  
(Continued Tomorrow)



## 'Times' Does Some Tricky Juggling on the Closed Shop

The New York Times went to bat editorially against the closed shop again Monday, this time claiming that its weapons came direct from the arsenal of organized labor.

The Times quoted gleefully from a recent issue of the Railroad Workers Journal, official organ of the Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc., which declared that the closed shop is "dictatorial."

Aim of the Times editorial was to "prove" that there is a division in the ranks of labor on this question and there are, after all, unions which want nothing else in the world except a wide open shop where a worker can be guaranteed first and foremost the right to be unorganized. But the "proof" explodes on investigation.

**WHO ARE THEY?**

A few points about the Railroad Yardmasters:

1. It is not a bona fide union. It is an organization of supervisory personnel, just as its name implies. Its offices are in the Lafayette Building, Buffalo and its newspaper describes it as "a completely independent labor organization."
2. It has no connection with CIO, AFL or Railroad Brotherhoods which, strange as the Times may find it, are united to a man (and there are over 11,000,000 of them) in favor of the closed shop.
3. At a meeting of the Labor Press Association held in New York some months back, a representative of The Railroad Workers Journal, posing as a union spokesman, took the floor and staggered the entire meeting by presenting an entire anti-labor position. He got nowhere fast.
4. More recently, a spokesman for this organization spoke out in public against the National Labor Relations Board and his remarks were picked up by anti-labor publications and cited with the same simulated amazement as the Times now evinces as evidence of a "special kind of union."
5. The Times, more than other publication, should be chary of the attention that it bestows on the Railroad yardmasters because it has been loudest in its outcry against the organization of supervisory personnel. Remember when foremen in auto plants wanted to organize? The Times considered that outrageous. The yardmasters are individuals with even greater responsibility than foremen.
6. It is significant that the one "union" whose opinion on the closed shop interests the Times is incorporated. Why isn't a legitimate union chosen for this purpose? What kind of unions are "incorporated?"

If the Times is seeking organized labor's stand on the closed shop, it might consult any section of the bona fide trade union movement and get an accurate indication. But then, if it did that, it might find anyone to call the closed shop "dictatorial" and that seems to be all that's looking for.

## Maryland CIO to Hear Congressman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Under the auspices of the Maryland and District of Columbia CIO, Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro will give a public address this Sunday on how he represented his district in Washington last session.

His report on his stewardship, which will be given at Polish Hall, Baltimore, is the second in a series arranged by the CIO.

D'Alesandro supported labor and the war effort on 12 out of 15 important roll calls, Sidney R. Katz, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council, said.

He noted, however, that the Congressman failed to use his influence

## Soldiers to Harvest Grain Crops

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10 (UP).—The War Department has ordered 5,100 soldiers into North Dakota to aid in the harvest of the small grain crop, Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commandant of the Seventh Service Command, announced today.

This is the first time such large detachments have been ordered to help alleviate the farm labor shortage, Uhl said.

The troops will be sent to Fargo, N. D., where Col. J. J. Schmidt will allocate them.

The troops will come from 10 different camps, including Scott Field, Ill.; Camp McCoy and Traux Field, Madison, Wis.; Camp Phillips and the Independence and Garden City Air Fields in Kansas; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Airbase, Lincoln, Neb.; Airbase and Buckley Field, Colorado. A medical detachment will come from Camp Maxey, Tex.

The first detachment of 350 men already has reached North Dakota, and the men are working near Preston and Salem. The soldiers will receive only their army pay.

## Upstate 'UE' Members Put Heat on Congressman

Not every Congressman that is approached by labor swings immediately into the win-the-war column but the contact is educational for all concerned.

From up-State New York and from Omaha, Neb., yesterday came parallel stories of trade union pressure on Congressmen who have been consistently voting against the President's program.

In Corning, N. Y., a legislative committee from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, met with Congressman W. Sterling Cole to discuss taxes, the price roll back, extension of the Wagner Social Security bill and the Smith Connally law.

Results of the meeting, said the delegation later, could be chalked up to a "big goose egg." That is, as far as the Congressman is concerned. However, the union decided to launch a program on legislation that will give the people of Corning an opportunity to tell

## WLB Okays Union Clause At Campbell's

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The National War Labor Board has directed the Campbell Soup Co. to include in its contract with the CIO a maintenance of union membership clause.

The contract, which will be signed with the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, will cover 7,800 workers at the company's Chicago and Camden, N. J., plants.

In its ruling, the WLB refused a company request for an order banning the wearing of union buttons.

Recently, the union and the Campbell management joined in recruiting manpower from Florida, where there was a slack season, to be sent to Camden, N. J., to break a shortage of labor.

## Elizabeth, N. J. Powell Asks To Rebuff Ku Kluxers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 10.—This city will fling back into the Ku Kluxer's faces the true sentiments of its citizens by setting aside next Sunday, as "Unity Day"—a day on which Elizabeth's churches, civic organizations and labor unions rededicate themselves to achieving a firmly-welded unity of Negro and white.

"Make Elizabeth a model for all America by wiping out race hatred and discrimination among us," was the key theme of a public proclamation issued by Mayor James T. Kirk of Elizabeth.

Lashing out at America's home-bred fascists, the Mayor's proclamation continued in part:

"All Americans, whatever their creed or color, are fighting to rid the world of hatred and prejudice. We cannot allow the existence of these evils at home to undermine our united war effort."

Comprised of leading White and Negro citizens who are exerting all their efforts to prevent in their city the shame that befell Detroit, the Unity for Victory Committee of Elizabeth and Vicinity have prepared a militant program of action which will be inaugurated on "Unity Day."

A public rally in Warinanco Park on Aug. 29. Outstanding Negro and white leaders will address the rally audience.

## Two New Destroyers To Be Launched

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (UP).—Two new submarines will slide down the ways of the Cramp Shipyard in a double launching ceremony next Sunday.

## As Tommies Mop Up in Catania



With rifles ready, British Eighth Army Tommies crouch low as they advance over rubble-strewn streets in Catania, Sicily, on the lookout for Nazi snipers. The building in the background seems to have been spared by Allied bombers and artillerymen.

## Painters Here Ask AFL Lift Anti-Communist Clauses

Without a single dissenting vote, Painters District Council 9, which represents nine AFL unions with more than 10,000 members, has voted to petition the October AFL convention to rescind its ban on Communists.

The Council cited the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Schneiderman case, which held that the Communist Party is not subversive to the cause of democracy, as evidence that AFL regulations

which exclude Communists from attendance at conventions, are "contrary to the laws of our nation."

A resolution adopted by the New York Painters asks the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, their own international, and the New York Central Trades and Labor Council to raise this question at the Boston convention Oct. 3.

AFL restrictions against Communists are to be found not only against convention delegates but in Central Trades and Labor Council constitutions, although in many they are not uniformly enforced. At the same time, as a result of general AFL policy, a number of international unions, including the Brotherhood of Painters, have adopted similar restrictions. The Council looks to the lifting of the ban in its own union and has sent a copy of its resolution to President Lendellhof.

The District Council described such barriers as "detrimental to the cause of unity in the labor movement." It asks the international and the Central Trades body to use their influence at the convention to get the AFL to "amend such laws dealing with political parties to conform to the democratic laws of our country."

At the same meeting of District Council 9, resolutions were adopted calling for an invasion of the European continent to confront the Hitler forces with a two-front war, and calling for Allied labor unity. Both of these will be submitted to the State Federation of Labor convention at Buffalo Aug. 23.

**YOU'LL ALWAYS HAVE A NEIGHBOR**  
If you save with War Bonds now.

**'UE' Head Stresses Labor's Ballot Duty**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Congressional disregard of labor's wishes springs from labor's past failures to participate in elections, Albert J. Fitzgerald, general president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, told a District 3 meeting here recently.

Political Action Committee, said that that body's aim was to establish a permanent non-partisan political committee which would include all organized labor to get out the labor vote, both in 1943 and 1944.

The CIO, he said, would support only those candidates giving full backing to President Roosevelt's war program and who were pro-labor.

**NON-VOTING PARTY**

"We became a little fat-headed in the last election," Fitzgerald remarked. "We permitted ourselves to become members of a third party, a non-voting party of working men and women. We are paying the price in the failure to have an effective rationing program, effective price control and adequate tax legislation."

**SUPPORT SUBSIDIES**

Over 80 delegates and fraternal delegates attended the meeting. They

unanimously adopted a resolution condemning John L. Lewis "unfit to be a leader in the labor movement" and describing him as a "traitor to our nation because of the services he has rendered to the enemy."

The meeting also voted a condemnation of Congress for failure to enact President Roosevelt's program. Delegates gave their support to Macdonald's anti-poll tax bill and adopted a resolution urging UE members to work for full social and economic equality of the Negro people.

Other resolutions urged abolition of the Little Steel formula and an immediate adjustment of wages if prices are not rolled back quickly, support of subsidies, rationing, price control, labor unity and cooperation with farmers.

Besides Fitzgerald, speakers included Willard Bliss, Al Clough and Leo Jandreau, UE District 3 officials.

**OPA Boosts Prices of Used Trucks, Vehicles**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today announced an increase in prices for used trucks and commercial vehicles in an effort to bring more of them into the market.

The order will enable a used truck dealer to pay more for commercial vehicles, and at the same time provides him with a fair basis for a markup on the condition that the vehicle is sold under a warranty whose life, according to the usual trade practice, is established at 30 days or the first 1,000 miles.

## TWU Wins Gains At Queens Plant

The Victory-Without-Strikes policy of the Transport Workers Union paid off again yesterday when the TWU's Utility Division reported that a contract with the Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co. had netted substantial gains.

Pay increases were retroactive to June, 1942.

The contract follows an election victory in June. It gives the workers:

A nine-cent an hour pay raise;  
Nine paid holidays a year;  
Improved working conditions;  
A maintenance of membership clause;  
A preferential shop for union members;

An armed service clause, protecting jobs of workers coming back from the armed services and giving the union the right to review the cases of veterans whose jobs are held up on alleged physical grounds.

And other gains.

The contract was arbitrated by Prof. Harry J. Carman of the State Mediation Board, after prolonged negotiations, in which president John Lopez and financial secretary Frank Sheehan of Local 101 took part.

Another contract is being negotiated by the TWU for the first time with the employees of the Rockaway Park Gas Plant, the Queens Co.'s gas production unit, where the union recently won an election by a 100 per cent vote.

Local 101 is now negotiating another contract with the Brooklyn Gas Co., the union last year won substantial wage increases and a maintenance of membership clause for 3,400 workers.

The union is seeking a six-day work week instead of the present day week.

The union has also started discussions for a contract with the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.

The TWU's utilities drive is gathering momentum.

## UE Wins War Plant Poll In Chicago

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, have just won an important National Labor Relations Board victory at the Stewart-Warner Co. here.

The vote was 3,704 for the UE and 3,133 against. Union officials said the election campaign and the actual balloting were carried through under conditions marked by the most extreme coercion and intimidation. Wholesale firings, the moving of whole departments and general dismissal threats directed at those joining the CIO failed to stem the union tide.

**Atlanta Radio Gag Protested**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Aug. 10.—Negro citizens here have protested to radio station WGST for its refusal two weeks ago to carry the nationwide broadcast "Letter to the American People," with a "postscript" by Wendell Wilkie.

The broadcast was one in a series presented weekly under the general title of "Man Behind the Gun." The cancelled broadcast, a criticism of the Detroit anti-Negro outbreaks, has been widely praised by Negro and progressive white persons and organizations.

Station WGST played dance records during the 30-minute program.

**UNION NEWS**  
a regular feature of the DAILY WORKER every day!

A woman welder in a Georgia war plant, with six children to support, saves a dollar a week from her pay to buy war bonds.

## Hartford Parley Urges Fight on Discrimination

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Negro and white Connecticut leaders took part in a Conference on Racial Relations called here by the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council, CIO for the purpose of removing the causes of anti-Negro riots.

The conference urged the Mayor of Hartford to set up a commission of representative citizens to study the issues and recommend action. The Mayor and Commissioner of Police were also urged to guard against incitations by the Klan and German Bundist elements to foment racial strife.

Hartford papers were urged to emphasize the needs of tolerance. Barriers to the employment of members of different races must be removed.

Full democratic rights must be assured all minorities in trade unions and industry, it was added.

Speakers included Professor Odel Shepard, former lieutenant governor; the Rev. J. C. Jackson, dean of Negro ministers in Hartford; Judge Saul Berman, president of the Hartford Chapter of the Amer-

ican Jewish Congress; Rev. Milo Sawyer of the Central Baptist Church; James Walker, representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices; Mary Bullock of the Hartford League of Women Voters; Mildred Aslin, membership activities director of the CIO Local 270, UE-CIO; Daniel Howard, chairman of the Connecticut Conference on Social Legislation; Thomas Hawkins, assistant dean of Men at Howard University.

The conference was opened by William S. Zisman, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council, CIO; Patrick Ward, council president, was chairman.

Rev. J. C. Jackson spoke of the Harlem disturbances as a reflection of the pent-up grievances of the people of that community and he urged the inclusion of Negroes on the Hartford police force. He spoke of the aid which many Negroes rendered in the flood emergency in Hartford several years ago when they were enlisted by the authorities to help maintain order.



## Gunder the Wonder in Last Race Tonight; Out After Mile Mark

By Phil Gordon

Invincible in this country, with four American marks as his background in seven meets, Gunder Hagg will endeavor to better one of the classic records of track and field—the one-mile mark at Randall's Island Stadium this evening. Hagg specifically will shoot at the 4:02.6 of his fellow countryman, Arne Anderson, and he is confident, that with proper conditions, he can achieve his goal, perhaps approach the four minute mile.

Faced by 4:06 and 4:06.1 milers respectively in 22-year-old Bill Hulse of the New York A.C. and Gil Dodds of the Boston A.A., Hagg will furthermore be inspired by the granting of handicaps to such sterling performers as Rudy Simms of the New York Pioneer Club, runner-up for the national junior 1,500-meter title and Al Daily, former Manhattan College ace, who is the national junior 800-meter

### 4-Minute Mile Possible Says Hagg

Gunder Hagg of Sweden, who will seek to approach the four minute mile in his final American appearance at Randall's Island this evening, believes that the maximum human speed for a mile is 3:57. He so informed his interpreter, Kjell Peterson, former athletic director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

According to Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A.A.U., who believes the four-minute mile is possible and imminent, a 3:57 mile would call for two middle quarters of 50 seconds, an opening quarter of 55 seconds, and a closing quarter of 58 seconds.

Col. Hans Lagerlof, Swedish-American A.C. official, is so confident a four-minute mile is on the way, that he has donated a magnificent trophy for the first man to achieve it. Hagg thinks he can better Arne Anderson's record of 4:02.6, but he is not making any predictions as to his own possibilities for the four-minute mile.

### Dodgers Get Outfielder

The Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday signed Eugene Hermansky, a 22-year-old outfielder who recently was released from the Coast Guard in order to enlist in the aviation training program of the Navy.

Eugene does not expect to have to report for another month and in the interim will play for the Dodgers.

Hermansky was a star for the Dodgers' farm at Olean in the Pony League in 1941, batting .341. When he was released from the Coast Guard a short time ago, he reported to Brooklyn's Durham Club in the Piedmont League.

## 3,500 Workers Quit at Ohio Shipyard

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 10 (UP).—More than 3,500 workers on 12 ships under construction at the American Shipbuilding Co. walked out today when John Steinman, Cleveland, general superintendent of the company's seven yards, was placed in active charge here.

Although officials of the six or more American Federation of Labor unions involved, gave no reason for the strike it was reported that strikers were protesting Steinman's appointment.

The walkout began shortly before noon, following the announcement of Steinman's new duties. Company officials said he succeeded Joseph B. Conley, "retained in a supervisory capacity," and that Steinman had been appointed to speed production.

A skeleton crew remained at the yard. The 12 ships are for the Navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission.

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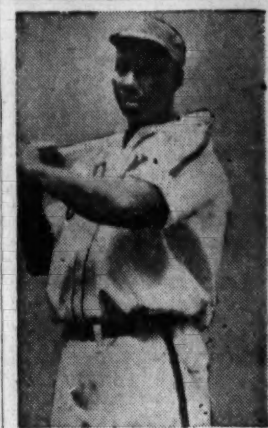
### UNITY

PLAN TOUR SUMMER VACATION Special Announcement We request that you do not come to camp this week unless you have a reservation For information Call New York Office 1 Union Sq. West ALbany 4-1924

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943



JOSH GIBSON — only one of many Negro stars Dodgers could sign.

## The Fans Are the Real Owners Of the Dodgers, Mr. Rickey...

Mr. Branch Rickey, President, Brooklyn Dodgers Dear Mr. Rickey:

There's a lot of to-do in Brooklyn these days. The fans are down on you. Not on the Dodgers but on you. You see, they still love the Dodgers, always have and always will.

But they are down on you.

Seven thousand fans for a Sunday game in Brooklyn is a mighty small crowd of fans for Ebbets Field.

Some of those fans carried signs, spontaneously lettered. "Rickey ruined the Dodgers, we'll ruin Rickey." "If you wanna cut salaries, start with your own." And more of the same kind.

Now we don't like name-calling for it rarely if ever accomplishes anything positive.

But there are a few things I think should be called to your attention.

Yesterday you issued a statement saying that the taunts of the fans will not alter your policy. You said, "All the fans will be deeply grateful when we have a good team and it's my job to give them the chance to yell as loudly as they wish for a good team."

Now here are some of the things which should be kept in mind. Firstly: The fans of Brooklyn own the Dodgers, not any board of directors or any president. Without the fans and the hard-earned dough they lay down on the line, the Dodgers would not exist for one minute.

Secondly: The fans are not yelling because they want to get hoarse throats. You say in essence, "Let 'em yell." I'm afraid they don't like such a statement and such a policy.

The fans want to see action. They want to see a good ball team.

Getting the ball team is your job. You are the president and the fans are the "stockholders" in this deal and as stockholders they have a right to impart some much needed advice to you.

Mr. Rickey, more than a month ago a Councilman of the City of New York, Peter V. Cacchione, visited your offices together with three other people to urge you to sign Negro stars to the Dodgers. We were greeted cordially but got no real answer. When we said the Dodgers would drop off in the race with the men they had, Ed Staples, your representative, smiled and said that was not so.

Well, the Dodgers have fallen off. Way off. And the bottom is not yet in sight. Had you taken our advice and signed a couple of Negro stars the Cardinals or ahead of them. I don't have to convince you that what I say is true. You are a baseball man and are supposed to know a ball player when you see one.

And you know all about Josh Gibson, Satchell Paige, Jesse Williams, Buck Leonard, Dave Barnhill, Leon Day and others. These men are major leaguers if there have other been any.

They are not in the big leagues only because you and your fellow magnates have followed a policy which would fit into Nazi Germany and not free, democratic America. You and your fellow magnates have kept from their rightful places these magnificent stars only because the color of their skin is dark.

What a terrible, inconceivable farce this makes of the war we are right this very minute waging on every continent in the world.

Mr. Rickey, the time for long-winded speeches and fancy words are over. I have to be brief and sharp. The people of Brooklyn are a democratic people. They want a team to represent their fair borough and they will move heaven and earth to get one.

They want Negro stars on the Dodgers and have said so time and time again. We have been waiting patiently for some move on your part. None has been forthcoming. Our patience is nearing an end. As we see the Dodgers slip ever lower, dropping game after game, we clench our fists and think of Buck Leonard, Josh Gibson, Dave Barnhill.

The season still has two months to go. Negro stars are to be had at every hand. There are no other available places to get players of major league caliber. As president of the Dodgers you have a serious responsibility. Sign Negro stars and sign them quickly.

Otherwise the 7,000 attendance at Ebbets Field last Sunday will seem huge in comparison to what will happen. And the hastily written placards will become more caustic and bitter.

Let's see some action, Mr. Rickey. Swift, democratic, real action.

Let's get a major league ball team back in Ebbets Field.

Let's do it right now!

Sincerely,  
NAT LOW,  
Sports Editor.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis .....	66	32	.673	—
Pittsburgh ....	54	46	.540	13
Cincinnati ....	54	47	.535	13
Brooklyn .....	52	50	.510	16
Chicago .....	46	53	.465	20
Philadelphia ...	47	56	.456	21
Boston .....	43	52	.453	21
New York .....	37	63	.370	30

Games Today  
St. Louis at New York  
Cincinnati at Brooklyn  
Chicago at Boston (3)  
Pittsburgh at Phila. (2)

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct. G.
New York .....	61	37	.672 —
Washington ....	55	49	.529 9
Chicago .....	50	48	.510 11
Detroit .....	50	48	.510 11
Cleveland .....	49	48	.505 11 1/2
Boston .....	48	51	.485 13 1/2
St. Louis .....	43	54	.443 17 1/2
Philadelphia ....	40	61	.396 22 1/2

Games Today  
New York at St. Louis  
Boston at Chicago (night)  
Washington at Detroit  
Phila. at Cleveland (nite)

### Joe DiMaggio Once Again Is in the Swing

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 10.—Joe DiMaggio was in the swing last night, hitting a triple and single in four times at bat, but his Santa Ana, Cal., Army Air Base team lost to the Flying Kellies of Kirtland Field, 6-5.

Cowboy Thornton held the California team to six safeties to beat Santa Ana Pitcher Bob White's eight-hit performance.

The Kellies swept both ends of the two-game series, having won Sunday's game, 7-6.

## AFL Council Hears Lewis Attacked for Anti-Strike Law

(Continued from Page 1)

supplemented by Harrison and Wolf. Refusing to indicate the nature of the long discussion that followed the report and the PMWA testimony, Green merely observed, with a wry grin:

"It was a very interesting discussion. I'm sure you would agree to that if you could have been here."

Green said that the "discussion" would be continued when the council meets again at 1 P.M. tomorrow. Apparently, the council intends to alternate morning and afternoon meetings.

As the meeting broke up, Tobin waved to reporters and remarked "everybody is happy." Which might have meant anything or nothing. Speculation, still without basis in any official statement or action, today developed along the line that the council would avoid an immediate showdown on the Lewis issue by referring it to the next AFL convention, in Boston.

Thrush told reporters that he had been unable to get any impression as to how the council was going to act on the application.

"I didn't learn any more than you boys did," he said.

In the event of an unfavorable decision, Thrush continued, his union would launch a nationwide campaign to rally opposition to Lewis at the Boston convention. He displayed a number of supporting letters already received from such unions as the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, International Union of Paper Makers, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.

Letters from these unions were received in response to one from Thrush which characterized Lewis as "the worst enemy organized labor has ever had."

Thrush said Tobin had asked whether "if all other matters were cleared up," the PMWA would be willing to sit down in conference with Lewis. Thrush added that he told Tobin he would only meet with Lewis on the basis that the juris-

diction of the PMWA over coal miners was recognized.

Thrush also reported asking Tobin whether Lewis' District 50 would relinquish the Truck Drivers' union, and added that Tobin had dismissed the question as "personal."

Tobin's influence within the AFL has always been pro-war and pro-Roosevelt, but his position on the Lewis issue has been variously interpreted and is not known definitely at this point. A recent issue of his union journal approved Lewis' bid for reaffiliation.

The biggest technical obstacle to reaffiliation is the clause in the AFL constitution which would require written consent from the PMWA. But this is only technical, and while it could be used as an excuse for rejecting or delaying action on the Lewis re-entry bid, it would not be the decisive factor.

In his statement to the committee, Thrush declared that the PMWA was "the only coal miners organization that adhered strictly to the no-strike pledge given by the American Federation of Labor to the government of the United States" he declared that Lewis and his union caused "loss of production and failed to cooperate in the nation's critical need of vital materials of war which were then necessary, and are still necessary, for the preservation of our country."

"The Progressive Miners' organization," Thrush explained, "came into being because of the injustices of the UMW organization toward the workers in the coal mines, because of the failure of that organization to properly represent the coal miners, because of the repeated selling of the coal miners down the river by John L. Lewis and his provisional appointed officers, because of the denial of the rights of suffrage and democratic representation to the coal miners, because of the uncompromising and dictatorial attitude of the czar of the UMW and directly because of the stealing and the destruction of the balloons and returns of an election of the coal miners of Illinois. Which theft was not only connived in, but was actually planned and arranged by John L. Lewis and his racket-

eers."

Green told newsmen that the PMWA had been prevented from becoming a mass organization because of an adverse ruling by the National Labor Relations Board and the check-off obtained by the UMW. He said the PMWA reported that the miners were still anti-Lewis but could do nothing about it.

Green said that the session of the council, which seems likely to continue well into next week, will consider granting an international union charter to an AFL council of Chemical Workers which was formed some two years ago and claims some 50,000 members.

District 50 of the United Mine Workers started originally as a gas, coke, and chemical organization. Progressive locals which split away from Lewis because of his anti-war stand have formed a similar organization within the CIO.

Whether the prospective formation of a new AFL Chemical union has any bearing on the controversy over what to do about Lewis' District 50 could not be ascertained. One other matter on which

Green reported was the action of the council this morning in reiterating its position to any repeal or modification of the shameful Chinese exclusion act.

This act has come to be widely regarded as an insult to our Chinese allies and to the United Nations concept. But apparently this feeling has not penetrated into the AFL executive council. Green spoke vaguely and loosely, lumping together Chinese and Japanese as "Asians" when one reporter asked about the relation of the AFL position to the solidarity of the United Nations, Green replied, "I don't know."

Then, sensing that all was not going well, Green said: "A Chinaman is always a Chinaman—haven't you noticed that?"

Finally Green came forth with the view that the whole question should not be decided now, as proposed in bills before Congress, but should await the peace table and "normal times."

### Describes Soviet Supply

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—How U. S. railroad troops jointly with Persian and Soviet workers are making the Iranian Railroad serve as an excellent supply route to the Red Army is described and illustrated in an article in the current issue of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Col. John A. Appleton, TC, is the author.

## 2,000 New Members Have Club Subs

Over two thousand new Communist Party members, living outside of New York City, have taken advantage of the special Daily Worker Club Subscription rate and are today receiving the Daily Worker each day. These new members will be better able to fulfill their responsibilities as Communists and regular readers of the Daily Worker will supplement their attendance and discussion at branch meetings.

We print for the last time the exact figures of New Members Club Subs. From now on, we must strive to get every Party member, new and old, to become a Club Subscriber to the Daily Worker. Thousands of Party members outside of New York City have already taken advantage of the Club Subscription. This process should be continued systematically, till it covers the great majority of Party members.

The standing of new members Daily Worker Club Subs as of Aug. 9 follows:

District	New Members	Club Subs
New England	413	139
Pennsylvania	1087	311
Ohio	890	251
Michigan	888	276
Illinois-Indiana	1503	285
New Jersey	652	194
Connecticut	112	27
Minnesota	303	21
Wisconsin	271	45
California	1390	201
Alabama-Tennessee	80	74
Missouri	74	39
Virginia-Carolina	73	38
Maryland	459	169
Oklahoma	43	19
Colorado	70	1
W. Virginia	16	2
Kentucky	10	2
Utah	30	1
Nebraska, Texas, Montana, Florida, Louisiana, Washington didn't get a single new members club sub to date.		

## The Low Down -

Gene Autry Rides Again — Or High Adventures on My Steed Bluebird

NAT LOW

From now on I'm gonna go to every picture Gene Autry makes. Any guy who can sing the way he does and ride a horse at the same time is a man what is a man. In fact any man who can ride a horse is solid with me from now on. But solid.

(Pardon me folks while I put some more cushions on my chair.)

It was a lovely day and the lake was appealing and I knew I should have gone swimming but a couple of agent-provocateurs sidled over and with soft smiles and beaming eyes said, "Low, how about coming horse-back riding with us?"

We were about to say "No" when one of them smiled, "Good, I knew you'd come. Let's hurry, the horses are waiting."

### Lovely Animals Are Horses

A horse is a lovely animal to look at in pictures. The grace, the beauty, the power—ah, it's real poetry. But to look at. Only look at. Not to ride.

But a vacation is a vacation and a Low will try anything once. Even riding a horse.

There were six of us in this particular riding company. We came to the stables near the camp in a car and then trotted out six horses.

My but they're big. About so high, so wide and that long. And I was told they were small horses, too.

I looked at my friends wryly. "You know," I said, "I just remembered I have a very important thing to do at camp, maybe I'd better leave now and go riding some other time!"

The looks they looked at me chilled me to the quick, so I decided to plunge into this mess with abandon. My horse was a lovely horse. I have no doubt that he is good to his mother and father and never beats his wife. I am convinced he is intelligent, decent and good-natured. His eyes were deep and thoughtful, although a bit bloodshot. All in all a nice guy.

But why did he always come up while I was going down? Huh?

My memory fails me, so I don't recall exactly how I got into the saddle. But get into the saddle I did and there I was sitting on the top of nowhere with the ground miles away below me. After looking down once and almost falling off I decided to look straight ahead and smile. Yes smile. The kind of a smile a guy who has been hit by Joe Louis wears as he slips to the canvas.

By this time we were ready to start. My five friends were all expert horsemen so the instructor pulled his horse alongside mine and gave out with the instructions. Keep the reins like this, heels in the stirrups, toes out, knees against the saddle. And above all, become master of the horse, make him feel you're the boss.

This latter piece of advice I took to heart most. My horse's name was Bluebird.

He began to canter rather rapidly as soon as we left the stables, and being allergic to breezes around the ears I tried to slow him down a bit.

"Whoa, boy." (Very sternly.)

"Whoa, boy." (A little bit subdued.)

"Bluebird, oh Bluebird, won't you stop for a while?" (Still no response as he kept tearing along the road.)

"Darling, nice horse, sweet horse. Yoo, hoo, Bluebird, I've got sugar for you if you stop." (A class conscious horse, he wouldn't take rationed-foods.)

### Such Big Eyes You've Got, Grandma

We were going down a steep hill. (Do you know how steep a hill can be sitting on top of a horse?) I was bringing up the rear, like all courageous soldiers. My instructor kept warning me, lean back in the saddle, keep your horse's head up, hold the reins tight.

Things were going along smoothly and the bottom of the hill was in sight when suddenly my horse bolted a bit, and yanked his head almost down to the ground. What happened after that I cannot clearly recall. But when the shouts died away and I opened my eyes I found myself looking into the eyes of Bluebird, my arms draped around his neck, my legs on his back. The poor horse looked at me with concern and what seemed like a little pity. "Hello Bluebird," I said. "How are you feeling? ... Nice day today, isn't it?"

Well, we finally got back to the stables. I know now how Columbus and his men must have felt when they sighted land. By this time Bluebird was more exhausted than myself. I suppose he has never worked nearly as hard for a sack of oats in his whole life. I tried to explain to him that it was my first time, that after all I was only a sports writer, not a sportsman. To all my pleas he turned a deaf ear. When I left him he was busy gabbing with the other horses in the stable, no doubt lousing me up. But good.

For when I came back the next day for another ride, the horse next to Bluebird snorted and said: "Listen, Low, go get yourself a car. Hit the ramp, tramp."

And after all, what could I do—he was a horse with a union label.

## Distortion of Free Germany Appeal Rapped

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—An editorial in the Milwaukee Journal questioning the war and peace aims of the Soviet Union, drew a prompt reply from the Rev. John Lewis, chairman of the Milwaukee Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

His reply was printed in the Journal.

The editorial made reference to the proclamation of the Free Germany National Committee, only brief excerpts of which were printed in the local papers.

The Rev. Lewis' reply questions the distortions of such important statements as that of the Free Germany National Committee through over-abbreviated and garbled summaries and asks:

"Why do we not here in the Middle West get important documents and speeches printed verbatim instead of emasculated stories with more opinion than fact?"

It adds that "in a period when

good working relations with our Allies are of the utmost importance, unbiased information is essential."

The bulk of the letter deals with the distortions of the press on the statement. It points out that many papers so twisted the statement as to imply that the immediate aims of the Soviet Union are to force communism upon Europe, regardless of the wishes of the people, misinterpreting both the authorship and content of this statement in so doing.

It quotes extensively from the Free Germany Committee's statement—quotations appearing for the first time in the local press—to show that this is, in no sense, the aim of the Free Germany Committee which, itself, is completely independent of the Soviet government.

### Probe Detroit Youth Problems

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—So-called "hitterbugs" and "root-suiters" are being called together in a conference here to discuss, with organized labor and with civic and religious organizations, the needs and demands of young people and to organize youth groups into community clubs, to plan ways and means of providing recreational facilities and to organize leadership among the young people.

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WANTED: careful driver or drivers for '39 Plymouth on trip to Florida. Expenses very light; to leave this week. Write, c/o Raphael, 1701 Longfellow Ave., Bronx.



## CHANGE THE WORLD

**'Under Cover' Is a Sort of  
Miniature Guide  
To American Fascists**

By MIKE GOLD

In a week-end hammock in Jersey I took a few riffs through the recent book, "Under Cover."

The author, as you must have heard, spent some years posing as an American Nazi, and got to know most of the crackpots, grafters and tinpot Fuhrers of the movement here.

His book doesn't offer much that is new to anyone who has been a conscious anti-fascist for the past decade. John L. Spivak and other investigators have already broken much of this sour soil. Nevertheless the book is fascinating because the author worked from the inside with the assassins of democracy. His portrait of the intellectual leader of fascism in America, Lawrence Dennis, is, for example, well worth reading. Dennis always poses as a sort of a "philosophical Nazi," but the author of "Under Cover" shows him in intimate touch with such crude fakers as Brownshirt Joe McWilliams, even helping them directly to run their brackish campaigns. Dennis, along with Harold Lord Varney and other fascists, used to be a regular contributor to the American Mercury, the magazine edited by staunch Dubliner, Eugene Lyons. Friendship with Lyons made him a "good Nazi," I suppose.

But Dennis is as much of a "philosophical Nazi" as Coughlin or Fritz Kuhn. It is only social-democratic soundbites like Eugene Lyons who treat Dennis as if he were anything but a Hitler agitator and gave him a "liberal's" tolerance.

The author of "Under Cover" has made a sort of miniature guide-book to all the varieties of American fascism. It is scary to realize the strength of the conspiracy, and to learn just what high places in government and industry the hand of bloody Hitler reaches. We are nearer to a fascist plot and a Nazi revolution in this country than we ever imagine in our traditional smugness.

The race riots in Detroit, Beaumont, Los Angeles and other cities were but a little sample of Nazi strength. Nobody has yet been punished for any of these riots. The officials seem to be biased and neutral, or as in Detroit, boldly on the side of the Nazi.

A chapter in "Under Cover" gives a flashlight picture of the Nazis at work in New York. Here the Nazi plotters turned Negro against white, thus playing both ends against the middle. Portraits of various Negro mercenaries and gangsters working for Hitler suggest that the recent lousing riots in Harlem may have well been ordered from Nazi headquarters.

There was too much pressure against the authorities in Detroit who were doing exactly nothing about prosecuting the rioters. Some of the Nazi leaders in Detroit were in possible danger. The prosecutor made a dirty-dog speech in which he charged the Negro press and Negro organizations such as the NAACP with having caused the riots.

There was thus a motive for the peculiar anti-white lousing riot in Harlem. It served to show that Negroes themselves started all the trouble, and the task of the Detroit prosecutor is made easier, and the threat of exposure is removed from the Kluxers and Nazis.

No, after looking through "Under Cover" I, for one, am again confirmed in my suspicion that the lousing riot in Harlem was about as "spontaneous" as the riots in Detroit and Los Angeles, and probably ordered and organized by the same central committee of the American Nazi movement.

Mission to Moscow—It is heartening to see the picture "Mission to Moscow" being so well received in its round of the neighborhood houses.

On the night of its preview before a houseful of newspaper people, I happened to hear one eminent radio sage mutter to his wife: "It's propaganda, more propaganda, but fortunately, the common people won't like it as a movie—it's too political."

He was wrong, it seems. This novel experiment in a film that tells a straight political story is demonstrating anew that America has grown up, and can chew stronger food than the pap and cheese-cake diet Hollywood used to feed us.

The war cannot be won and America saved from fascism unless Russia is on our side.

The peace cannot be made and our children spared from another world war unless Russia is our partner in a new world order that will be democratic, universal, and co-operative.

Those base and cynical elements that attacked "Mission to Moscow" are the same forces that would isolate America from any peace plan that includes Russia. Perpetual war and an isolated, reactionary America is what they plot for. But the great mass of plain and sensible America is taking a slow but steady drift in a more progressive direction. The Dubinsky, Gerald Smiths and similar elements could do nothing to hurt and defame "Mission to Moscow." The plain people are flocking to it, and cheerfully paying out their two-bits to learn their first primary truths about our brave and gigantic ally, Russia.

How about the Drive—The summer is a bad time to make a drive for the Daily Worker fund. People are coming and going on vacations. Also, columnists are doing the same; my vacation begins next week. Meanwhile, the faithful minority carries on. A little note enclosing two dollars comes from Muriel and Leo. They enclose a poem written by a soldier friend overseas, and add the information that "almost a month ago we had a baby boy and his name is Karl." That's the name of my own boy, and both kids had a most remarkable grandfather, whose last name was Marx. So Karl gets credit for his first contribution to the great quart-of-milk-for-every-baby-in-the-world movement, often called Communism and such names. Who is the next baby to yelp for liberty before this column vacates?

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously Listed	\$62.50
Karl	2.00
A Friend	1.00
B.T.T., Minetta, N. Y.	1.00
S.T.	1.00
Peter McN.	7.00
Rene	2.00
Dr. S.	4.00
Total to date	\$71.00

Mexican Don Ameche Is  
Hero of Belmont Movie

"ASI SE QUIERE EN JALISCO" (Love in Jalisco), a Chorro-Musical, Complete dialogue titles in English. Produced by Fernando de Fuentes. Story by Don Carlos Arriaga on a theme by Don Carlos Arriaga. Screenplay by John Boyle. Settings by Jorge Fernandez. Music by M. Espinoza. Produced by Fernando de Fuentes. At the Belmont.

## THE CAST

Lupe ..... Mario Elena Marqués  
Don Pancho ..... Antonio Prastito  
Don Pepe ..... Lupe Indio  
Juan Ramon ..... Jorge Negrete  
Don Luis ..... Carlos Montezuma

By David Platt

The new Mexican film at the Belmont has English dialogue titles and is the first to be photographed in technicolor. It's a long drawn-out love story which I am afraid will appeal only to Spanish-speaking people. It follows the pattern of too many Mexican films shown here.

The girl Lupe is the beautiful, brown-haired daughter of poor but proud parents living on the Santa Rosa ranch of Don Luis, a Mexican heavy of the Lowell Sherman type. Don Luis has dishonorable intentions toward little Lupe who loves the handsome, excitable Juan Ramon, a jealous minstrel, adoring and attentive but without a peso to his name. The dirty dog with all the money—how he got it would

make an interesting movie—offers to settle the mortgage on the poverty-stricken family's little plot of grass on condition that Lupe agrees to work off the loan as his housekeeper. Lupe staggers Juan by accepting the proposition. What else was a poor girl to do, seeing as how her ma and pa were on the verge of being thrown out on the streets of Jalisco? Juan leaves town in a rage. Don Luis has him framed for arson to clear the last obstacle between his mad desire and the little fly in his web. Two full hours of this.

I will say that Maria Elena Marqués as Lupe is very lovely to look at. Jorge Negrete, Mexico's Don Ameche, cuts a nice swathe as the hero. Some of the Mexican songs are good. The humor on the other hand is strictly from hunger. Ditto technicolor.

## 'Mission' at Kingsway

Walter Huston who plays the role of Joseph E. Davies in "Mission to Moscow" which opens a week's run tomorrow at the Kingsway Theatre, Kings Highway and Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.

## Symphonic Music Acclaimed by Armed Forces

We are indebted to USO Camp Shows for this splendid view of the meaning of music to our fighting forces.

The author is Laszlo Halasz, conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Halasz came to America in 1936 following a brilliant career as operatic and symphonic conductor in leading European cities. For two summers he was assistant to Toscanini and Bruno Walter at the Salzburg Music Festival. In America he has conducted the Philadelphia Civic Opera, St. Louis Grand Opera Association, Chicago Opera and NBC Symphony. His Camp Shows tour on which this article is based started in November, 1942, and ended late in the spring of 1943.

By Laszlo Halasz

I leave it to others to evaluate my observations, which I drew from impressions, while concertizing for the most honest audiences of the world; men in uniform. These boys came to hear us after a day's hard work, and in their case "work" meant a tough physical and mental training. They came of their own will, without any social or other obligation and stayed only as long as they liked our music, in other words, as long as we were able to ENTERTAIN them, which is the key to any successful enterprise.

We held most of our concerts in the Army's standard theatres, which are called the "T.H.s." They are cleverly designed all-purpose theatres with a seating capacity of approximately 1,000. Their stage is spacious, is equipped with footlights in three colors (white, red, blue), has most adequately bordered, traveler and side curtains plus a movie screen. The acoustics of these theatres are satisfactory, especially if we consider that they were built rather for a universal than for a specific musical purpose. Some of the theatres are decorated most charmingly by well-known artists and I can truly say that they have a very pleasant atmosphere.

EDUCATIONAL VALUES OF  
USO-CAMP SHOWS

I foresee beyond the momentary aspects and intentions of entertaining a tremendous educational value in our and similar tours of USO-Camp Shows. We all entertain the youth, which will comprise the whole future audiences of the country; not only are they the individuals of the future audiences but also the coming leaders of our country will come from their ranks and accordingly their memories and attitude toward music might govern the whole musical policy of the post-war period.

About 175,000 boys heard our concerts and many more the other units or soloists of USO-Camp Shows. Accordingly I venture to say that USO serves with music an audience at least as large as the present total of music-going audiences in the whole USA. If anyone doubts this statement, just look into the number of the total audiences of different individuals of which the attendance of the symphony orchestras or, for example, the Metropolitan Opera is made up.

I hope for some kind of "Peace Shows, Inc." to take over the role and valuable organization which USO-Camp Shows have. Why could not after the war the hundreds of T.H.s. theatres be moved

USO-Camp Shows as a soldier will tell similar events as a civilian also after the war and not only that he will go to them but he'll take along his parents, wife, children. If so, there will be no need anymore for "angels" in connection with every artistic venture, which at present are limited anyhow to few institutions, very few compared to the size of population of our country.

Realization of this idea will mean automatically the decentralization of our artistic institutions, which, when more numerous, will absorb easily our whole talent and make the USA the leading country in the world of arts also.

Nearly to win the war we need first and above all technical superiority over our enemies; but to



Above—Maestro Halasz, left, and Corp. Emery Heim discuss modern music and catch up on each other's career during the 12 years since they last met in Europe. Corp. Heim is the composer of the first division of the "Fighting Wildcat" song. Below, Midshipmen on the U. S. Frigate State at a symphony concert arranged by USO-Camp Shows.



Above—Maestro Halasz, left, and Corp. Emery Heim discuss modern music and catch up on each other's career during the 12 years since they last met in Europe. Corp. Heim is the composer of the first division of the "Fighting Wildcat" song. Below, Midshipmen on the U. S. Frigate State at a symphony concert arranged by USO-Camp Shows.

win the peace we will need a cultural superiority also toward which USO-Camp Shows is paving the way diligently with its activities! MANY HEARD SYMPHONY FOR FIRST TIME

We played to a total audience of about 175,000, among them many who heard and saw for the first time in their lives a symphony orchestra. The reactions of these audiences were highly favorable, as the prolongation of the tour which was the result of confidential reports from the theatre officers testified.

"SYMPHONY MUSIC IS OK"

To be honest, very few of us expected such a success, and accordingly I came to the conclusion that the professional musicians, including the managers of the "trade,"

hampered by financial problems. This is something to watch for those who are making or will revise the economic policies of the music life throughout the whole country.

It was most surprising to hear the contents of those who had their first experiences with "live" classical music and the number of these was quite impressive. Such remarks as: "If symphony is always like this stuff, it is okay," or: "We were surprised that you fellows are people like we, not long-haired strangers," prove to me that classical music and its makers must have a strange reputation in the backyards of our country.

The "American Symphony Orchestra" was the first and only symphony organization to perform exclusively for members of our Armed Forces at their camps, forts, bases and airfields. This orchestra was organized specifically for this purpose by USO-Camp Shows and its tour lasted 28 weeks, of which I conducted for 24 consecutively, during which we gave 225 concerts, held 23 rehearsals, played to a total audience of nearly 175,000 and traveled a total distance of about 12,000 miles.

No orchestra ever attempted or undertook a tour of such proportions and the credit for the idea and its brilliant execution must go to USO-Camp Shows, the organization which provides our men in uniform with entertainment, the mental and spiritual food which as I can say truly—as a result of my conversations with hundreds of soldiers, sailors and fliers—is to them just as important as the daily food itself.

The orchestra was composed of 37 instrumentalists and, as permanent soloist, Miss Elean Longone, mezzo-soprano. Its staff consisted of an advance agent, manager, the whole under the supervision of Gino A. Baldini, manager of the concert division of USO-Camp Shows with its business and office organization under Executive Vice-President Lawrence Phillips, who quite often took personal charge in the outlining of the general policies of the orchestra.

The whole venture was regarded as an experiment, since there were quite diverse opinions as to the necessity, programs and possible reaction of our men in uniform to a symphony orchestra. The tour was originally planned to last 22 weeks, but in view of its huge success and at the request of the War Department it was prolonged with six additional weeks.

## GERSHWIN IS POPULAR

In making up my programs I tried to figure out some "rule" as to the general tastes of our audiences, but found out quickly that there was only one rule: no "rule" at all. At each camp there is a cross-section of the youth of the whole country, with as many tastes as states from which they come. I met boys who were asking for Shostakovich, others clamoring for

Bach; some preferred symphonic music, others wanted operatic—many of the latter rather light than grand opera. The whole audience agreed in their desire only in one thing: all wanted to hear Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue, the choice of which is something to think about, especially for those who do not want to recognize the definite trend toward a style in American music and a taste for it in general among our younger listeners. Gershwin, the father of this style, is popular.

Finally, I came to the conclusion that the best program for the purpose would be those which would embrace the different "request programs" within one, and accordingly I divided each program in five groups, but gave the choice within these as to the individual members either to the audiences themselves or the "Special Service Officers," since they knew best their respective audiences.

MUSIC AS A FACTOR IN  
MORALE

It was interesting to hear some doctors speak about the therapeutic value of music, especially in mental cases, and, as I understand, there are several hospitals where experiments are conducted in this direction.

Another group of men in uniform who benefited considerably from our tour were professional musicians—former members of symphony orchestras now soldiers, sailors or fliers. After a few requests of some of these as to my permission to join our orchestra on their evening when not on duty in order "to play once again in a real symphony orchestra after so long" I not only granted such requests, but encouraged them through passing the word in advance of our coming that former members of orchestras were "welcome" to join us for the concerts at their places of command. In this connection I want to express my thanks to the Special Service Officers, who, without exception, always facilitated the participation of these musicians in every possible way.

From the foregoing everybody can see the importance of music in keeping up morale within our Armed Forces. This is especially true at camps or bases which are located far away from larger towns, and these are quite numerous. In my opinion in the South more entertainment of serious music should be given than in the more Northern parts of the USA, because here there are quite some larger towns with their own symphony orchestras, operas or concert halls, which are quite rare in the South. The music-hungry man in uniform can go to these musical events when in town in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, etc., but has very little to listen to South of Washington. It was pathetic to hear at some of such faraway camps from the boys who swarmed backstage such expressions as: "We waited for more than a year for such a concert," or: "This is the first 'live' music we have heard for months; please come back soon!" and we heard these by the dozen and at each place.

## MOTION PICTURES

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## For a Second Front

THE editorial for a European Second Front, reprinted elsewhere on this page from the "War and the Working Class," organ of the Soviet trade union periodical War and the Working Class, deserves the attention and close study of all Americans.

This is an expression from trade unionists of a country that for more than two years has borne the brunt of Axis military might. It comes from men and women who have sacrificed millions of sons and seen their cities and fields devastated that their country and the entire world might be saved from the Nazi scourge.

This editorial must not be viewed as just another reminder that we need a second front. It must be weighed in the light of the great changes that have occurred in recent months and the fact that conditions have become fully ripe for execution of the war strategy of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

That strategy, as stated many times, calls for a major land offensive on the European mainland from the west carried out simultaneously with a Red Army offensive to crush Hitler in a two-front vise this year.

We are reminded of the momentous decisions that once took the headlines in our press—of June, 1942, when the world was told that "a full agreement has been reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creation of a Second Front in Europe in 1942." Later, a similar promise was made at Casablanca. Churchill, reporting to Parliament gave assurance of such action within the first nine months of 1943. Those nine months are nearly gone, the Soviet unionists remind us.

It takes no military strategist to recognize the present highly favorable condition for that long-awaited pincer on the mainland of Europe. The preview of British-American military might in the invasion of Sicily, the destructive weight of Allied air raids on Axis industries, the rise of popular anti-fascist sentiment among the peoples of occupied lands encouraged by Mussolini's fall and Allied military successes and the liquidation of the Nazi summer drive by a crushing summer offensive of the Red Army—all those changes open the way for a successful Second Front because Hitler is in no position to draw heavily from the east.

In reminding us of this, the Soviet trade unionists are fully cognizant of more than their own interests. They have lived through more than two years of nightmares, seen millions die and suffered untold torture and privation. This, they stress, is an opportunity to shorten the war, save millions of lives, and finish Hitler this year. It is, furthermore, an opportunity to clear the decks to finish off the third Axis partner—Japan.

American trade unionists will fully understand the viewpoint of the workers of our Soviet ally. It stems from the same yearning for victory, the same interest in destruction of the last vestiges of fascism.

The great majority of the British trade unionists have come to the same position. The latest to express it is the Transport and General Workers Union with a membership of 1,250,000, the union which cabinet member Ernest Bevin headed. These British trade unionists see a Second Front as equally important in support of the Italian people to free themselves of the military dictatorship.

The National Union of Garment Workers and Tailors has issued a similar demand.

Coinciding with this British action comes the appeal for a Western Front from the Havana conference of the Confederation of Latin American Workers which counts 4,000,000 members.

It is, indeed, regrettable that at this hour, labor's united will is not yet expressed in an organized united demand for a second front. Such Anglo-Soviet-American labor unity may yet come and play its role. But the immediacy of the second front demands

that all labor get together without delay on this issue.

We in America know well what this means in a practical way. Primarily it is a struggle against those defeatist and anti-labor forces who fear the consequences of the President's "unconditional surrender" program. They continually find new excuses and obstacles to a second front. They oppose the President because they want a negotiated peace. Whether they are of the Hearst stripe or those who spread defeatist paralysis within labor ranks, they must be exposed.

The war is now in a crucial stage. Allied strength is rising. As a consequence, defeat stares upon the Axis and a political crisis is shaping within its camp. The Axis powers, therefore, are all the more dependent upon their friends within America and Britain to help them prolong the war and maneuver a negotiated peace. The way to repel those maneuvers and smash the enemy both within and without, is through an offensive on the European continent.

We are sure that the American workers, whether in the AFL, CIO, or the Railroad Brotherhoods, see the situation in just that light. They want victory—quick victory and decisive victory. They can be counted upon to give all it takes to put over the great military drive. Every response for more production that we have had since Pearl Harbor, has been on the strength of this promised offensive.

The time to strike the blow is due. Our will and strength must not falter!

## ALP Unity

WE WRITE this editorial before the polls close in Tuesday's primary elections.

We do it because we want to underscore the fact that, irrespective of the outcome of the American Labor Party contests, we stick to the position taken in the course of the primary campaign; namely, that the central question is the establishment of a unified party which will be representative of the labor movement in New York State.

We supported the Marcantonio-Connelly progressives because they are pledged to unity, while the Dubinsky-state committee group has followed a policy of excluding all who didn't accept Social-Democratic program and leadership.

As we write this, we naturally do not know the outcome of the primary fight. We do know, however, that the ALP can be an effective instrument of labor only if it is united and its leadership restored to the trade union movement.

The great contribution of the primary campaign is the proposal made by Sidney Hillman for reorganization of the party along those lines. That program deserves wide labor backing. We hope the incoming county committees will accept it as a guide for action.

Crucial elections are facing us, with the Hooverite Republicans now in control in this key state in the nation. The outcome of these elections will be determined by the extent to which the ALP can unite and rally the people behind the President's war policies. It certainly can't do this job most effectively if any wing has exclusive control.

This is not simply a question of reconciliation of "right" and "left." It certainly isn't a question of setting up "advisory" trade union councils. The county leaderships which the new county committees will set up should include trade union leaders drawn from every section of the labor movement.

Spokesmen for the two "wings" of the ALP should get together, perhaps with other outstanding public figures and leaders of labor, to work out methods of unifying the party and broadening its leadership and base.

This will guarantee that the ALP will be able to meet its responsibilities to labor and to the rest of the nation.

# Soviet Labor Calls for 2nd Front to Shorten War

This editorial on the urgency of a second front was published last week in the fifth issue of the Soviet trade union periodical War and the Working Class. It was republished in Pravda, and has created general discussion here and abroad. We present the full text.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 10.—The present situation is such that victory over Hitler Germany is possible in the nearest future. A change has been attained in the course of the war. It is sufficient to cite such facts as the brilliant results of the Red Army's winter offensive, the German reverses at Stalingrad, on the Don and in the Caucasus, the rout of the armies of Hitler's "allies" on the Soviet-German Front, the defeat of the Germano-Italian troops in Tunisia, the fall of Mussolini indicating the bankruptcy of Italian fascism and the prospect of knocking Italy out of the war, the failure of Hitler's summer offensive against the Soviet Union, and the success of the Red Army's offensive in the Orel direction.

The enemy camp is experiencing a profound crisis. The prerequisites have been created for the final defeat of Hitler. Never before since the beginning of the war were conditions as favorable for victory over Hitler Germany as today.

The history of wars knows what lost opportunities imply. In such cases victory slipped away, the war became drawn out, the peoples were doomed to endless, unnecessary sacrifices. And today millions of people throughout the world ask with profound concern: Is everything being done for taking timely advantage of the possibility of victory over fascist Germany? And this puts the problem of the second front in Europe in bold relief.

**COALITION AIMS**  
Hitler's predatory attack on his neighboring European countries and later on the Soviet Union called to life the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. The purpose of any military coalition is joint armed struggle for victory over the common enemy. The anti-Hitler coalition was formed for armed struggle against fascist Germany and her associates to bring about their rout and to secure a lasting, just peace.

It was to be expected that the coalition members would jointly attack the enemy. The ways of common struggle of the members of the anti-Hitler coalition are predetermined by the geographic, military and strategic situation of Germany and by the total historical experience in the struggle against German aggression. The task consists in taking Hitler Germany in an iron pincer from west and east to force her to fight a war on two fronts, dispersing her forces and reserves between them.

**THREE YEARS**  
It is already the third year that the Soviet Union has alone been shouldering the full brunt of the struggle against the main forces of the Hitler war machine. It was precisely this absence of a second front in Europe which enabled the Germans to gain temporary successes at the initial stages of the Soviet-German war. The absence of the second front in Europe saved fascist Germany from defeat in 1942. More than this, the absence of the second front gave Hitler the possibility in the summer of 1942 of throwing all his reserves on the Soviet-German Front, creating a considerable preponderance in strength on the southwestern direction to reach Stalingrad and the approaches to Grozny. Lastly, this year the Germans dared to begin a new summer offensive only because the absence of a second front in Europe gave them the possibility of concentrating all their forces in the east.

Yet in June of 1942 it was announced that "full agreement has been reached with regard to the urgent tasks of the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942," as

published in two official communiques on negotiations between Molotov and the leaders of the British and American governments in London and Washington. Nevertheless the second front was not created in 1942.

But it was already ascertained then that at any rate there would be a second front in western Europe in the spring of 1943. However the spring came and the second front in Europe was not opened. The Anglo-American troops confined themselves to mopping up North Africa of the Germano-Italian forces. In his report in the Commons in February 1943 on the results of his meeting with Roosevelt and the Casablanca decisions, Churchill stated: We now have an exhaustive plan of action determining the designation of the armed forces and the direction of their operations, and we intend to carry out this plan in accordance with our policy during the forthcoming nine months (translated from the Russian).

Thus at the Casablanca Conference on the joint plan of Allied military operations in January 1943 it was decided that during the first nine months of the present year the Anglo-American Allies intend to carry out an "exhaustive plan of action," which naturally included the opening of a second front in Europe. This nine months period is nearing its close, yet there is no second front in Europe.

**SOVIET SACRIFICES**  
Fighting actually in single combat against all of Hitler's monstrous war machine and its allies-in-plunder in Europe, the Soviet people have made heavy sacrifices on the altar of the struggle for the common cause of the Allies. The number of German soldiers and officers destroyed on the Soviet-German Front is many times more than that on all the other fronts where the struggle is being waged against Hitler.

It is wrong to underestimate the importance of the military operations conducted by our Allies, the great importance of the numerous raids on Germany by the Anglo-American air forces, as well as the significance of the aid the Allies are rendering us in war materials and provisions. Nevertheless on the Libyan front the Allies had against them a mere four German divisions and ten Italian divisions; and in Sicily only two German and several Italian divisions. These figures show that the troops of our Anglo-American allies have not yet had real encounters with Hitler Germany's troops, and that the organization of the second front has not yet been carried out.

**THE SECOND FRONT**  
There is no need to enlarge upon the discussions of the people who are trying to prove that there allegedly already exists not only a second front, but also a "third" and almost even a "fifth" and "sixth" (including submarine, aerial, etc.). The second front in Europe is that front which, as Stalin said as far back as the autumn of 1942, would divert, say, 60 German divisions and some 20 divisions of Germany's allies. It implies such military operations by our Allies on the European continent which would force Hitler Germany to divide its available forces and divert one third or at least one fourth of its ground troops to the western front.

The second front in Europe would radically change the situation and immediately ensure a great preponderance of our strength over the Hitler army on the Soviet-German Front, and this means also that the opening of the second front would decisively cut the duration of the war and that the second front in Europe would become the key to victory over Hitler already in 1943.

There are many excuses to justify the delay in the second front in western Europe, such as the discussion about the mythical "Atlantic Wall," about the allegedly "insoluble" shipping problem, the "hazards of invasion." Yet it is known that the "insoluble" "Atlantic Wall" exists only in the imagination of those who want to

believe these inventions, and no more.

**SHIPPING ARGUMENT**  
The shipping argument favored by some has long lost even a semblance of its conviction and has many times been disproved by facts and published figures about the tremendous growth of shipbuilding in the Allied countries, particularly in the United States. Following the successful landing of the Allied troops and armaments in North Africa last year and the brilliant successes of the landing operations in Sicily, all reference to shipping difficulties should have disappeared.

As regards the "hazards of invasion" referred to repeatedly for more than a year, such an argument cannot in 1943 be offered to an army which for more than two years has been bearing the full brunt of the struggle against the Hitler war machine and which does not hesitate before any sacrifices in the struggle for the common cause of the Allies.

There is no denying it that there are circles—true very small—which are not at all interested in the speedy conclusion of the war. But it stands to reason that in such important state matters too much freedom must not be given to armaments manufacturers and others who put their private, selfish interests above all, and not the interests of the broad, popular masses, and not the interests of the occupied countries suffering under the Hitler yoke.

Two years ago, at a Congress of British trade unions, it was stated that one of the ministers at that time, Moore Brabazon, made a suggestion in the sense that the Russian and German armies should be allowed to mutually exhaust themselves meanwhile, and that his country would not let by it. Soon afterwards the British Government rid itself of such a minister. Consequently his statement did not go by unnoticed and apparently not without a proper estimate.

**ITALY BANKRUPT**  
The bankruptcy of Italian fascism testifies not only to the collapse of Hitler's biggest ally in Europe. Although the process is not yet finished and all sorts of coast-turning is still in progress in the Italian state, the events in Italy give a new and the strongest spur to the military-political disintegration in the Hitlerite camp and facilitates the putting of an end once and for all to the plans for the domination of Europe, for world domination.

This year Hitler Germany has encountered unparalleled difficulties on the Soviet-German Front where the Red Army is delivering one strong blow upon another on the enemy. The occupation of Sicily is about to be completed by the Allies. Italy has no other way out than complete surrender; moreover it must not be forgotten that the remarkable successes of our Allies in the Mediterranean have become possible primarily thanks to the two years of heroic struggle of the Red Army against the main forces of our common enemy and thanks to the selfless and strongest pressure of our army on the whole Soviet-German Front of late.

The question of the second front in Europe is of such great importance because, on its solution depends whether the war will or will not be prolonged, whether new, tremendous sacrifices will or will not be prevented.

The opening of the second front in Europe this year will mean that with the conditions favoring it at present the anti-Hitler coalition is filled with the determination to put an end to Hitlerite tyranny and the war forced upon the peoples by Hitler, that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition will not permit the prolongation of the war, will not permit new, tremendous sacrifices. To this end it will be backed by the powerful strength of the peoples filled with an unbending desire to put an end once and for all to the hated Hitler regime and to the war forced on them.

barous charge that "the herd instinct" among the Negro people is the root of their troubles. This is nothing other than the Hitlerite racist theory, and democratic New York wants to hear none of it.

Then, according to certain reports, Attorney General Biddle is said to have actually proposed as a "solution" to the situation that Negro migration to industrial centers be stopped. If these reports are true, then the Attorney General is once more demonstrating that he is out of step entirely with the President and with this anti-Axis war. Labor and the people's organizations have a real duty to make sure that this suggestion is thoroughly rejected.

What is essential right now is that all democratic organizations in the Greater City get busy at once to wipe out the abuses in Harlem. No new program is needed. Plenty of such programs have been drawn up, such as that of 1935. The big obligation of the hour is to assure that they are put into effect at last.

One Rev. Dr. Samuel Henry Prince came down from Canada last Sunday to poison the air of a religious assemblage with the bar-

believe these inventions, and no more.

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# Party Life

By C. P. Organization Dept.

Extended discussions on the main organizational tasks decided upon at the last meeting of the National Committee, have been conducted by a number of State Executives. Two questions merit special comment.

1) Relation of Organizational Campaigns to Mass Political Activity

Nearly everywhere the Party is making important contributions to the policies and activities of the camp of national unity in furtherance of every aspect of the war against Hitler. These policies and activities—sometimes decisive in finding the road to unity of all win-the-war forces and exposing the defeatists—nevertheless do not involve the great majority of our members in a given locality, industry or state. This reflects a gap between the decisions of leading committees and the ability of branches and sections to apply them.

Invariably this arises from lack of sufficient political clarity as to the meaning of the policies of the leading committee and further, from the fact that the party branch has not yet mastered the fulfillment of its role as a public community political force.

The mass political policies of our party will be many times more effective if every branch and every member understands them and they in turn, win substantial non-party masses and their organizations to support them.

This branch weakness is accentuated by a tendency (which the leading committees are primarily responsible for) of approaching the fulfillment of such typical activities as the following each as a separate campaign:

- 1) Increased Worker circulation.
- 2) Recruitment of new members.
- 3) Political integration of new members.
- 4) Sale of Victory and After, and other literature.

The result is a feeling of being overburdened—of too many campaigns—of long agendas without political content—of wanting only one campaign at a time—of not enough time for party activities, etc. We must cultivate the understanding and prove by example, that we can only approach the solution of these types of activities in the light of mass political developments and in the midst of mass political activity. The solution of every organizational problem and the carrying through of such campaigns should never be approached as ends in themselves, but as an aid to the fulfillment of the larger purposes and aims of the party. We should avoid, like a plague, an inner orientation, in connection with the solution of these problems, because it will lead to failure and consequent dissatisfaction.

Each of the typical activities indicated above, can be handled by any party member, if there is adequate political clarity achieved in the branch discussion, in the midst of mass work, whether it be organizing the unemployed, increasing war production, community activities (civilian defense, roll-back of prices, child care, blood donor work), electoral work or any one of many other phases of mass work.

Similarly, the key to more effectively keeping the new members is by giving them help and assistance—especially through political understanding—in their mass work. Plans for increasing The Worker circulation should always have in mind where political clarity is most urgently needed. One thousand subscribers in a plant that is being unionized, will help the union in the job of organizing the unorganized. A union shop helps the war effort, because it is a disciplined shop, conscious of the need of increased production to defeat Hitler and a union shop can especially achieve this because the workers' economic well-being and morale are on a higher plane.

2) Transference of Members to Community Branches  
During the past two months considerable discussion has been held, amongst the members of the shop and industrial branches but not enough discussion has been organized amongst the members in the community branches. The objective we hope to achieve in liquidating the shop and industrial branches and having our members belong to and operate through community branches, is not less work amongst the masses, whether in shops or community, but more effective political work.

This does not mean we are not interested in the role and contribution of the trade unions or that we will not concern ourselves with problems that affect the working class or the trade unions. Our aim is to make contributions to the trade union movement of a higher quality.

To be successful in fulfilling this specific decision of the National Committee it must be clear that we are not merely transferring the members of the shop and industrial branches—who are amongst our best and most able mass workers—to the existing community branches.

As a result of this step and if it is properly prepared, we will actually be organizing a new type of community branch, able to fulfill its responsibility as an effective political force in the community, in every phase of mass work and above all, through a system of political education that will lead to clarity and effective mass work.

—JOHN WILLIAMSON.

(Standing on new members club subs appears on page 6.)

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 11, 1938

MOSCOW.—Konstantin Stanislavsky, one of the great creators of the Soviet theatre, was buried today in a Moscow cemetery after leaders of various walks of Soviet life paid tribute to his contribution.

VITO MARCANTONIO, designer of the American Labor Party for Congress from the twelfth Congressional District announced last night that he had obtained the support of the majority of East Side Democrats when he spoke before a meeting of the Menerva Democratic Club.

BEFORE ARTIST Luis Quintanilla sailed for Spain he passed on the information that Pablo Picasso has given practically his entire personal fortune to the Loyalist cause.

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